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"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

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POPPING THE QUESTION.

The following is the "Confession" of an old bachelor, who describes himself as being now so dried up, that he is little better than a mummy, and expects, some of these days, to be blown away into dust. He advises all young men to get married, and tells them how to manage the "courtship." The old fellow speaks like one who knows, though he has a touch of the crabapple in him; perhaps he got jilted when young, notwithstanding he pretends to have been so *au fait*.

Now, gentlemen, this going a courting is nothing to be afraid of, if, like me, one understands it. I don't mean to boast, but the fact was—in my young days I was up to a thing or two. In the first place, give up your *unmarried men*! It will smooth difficulties wonderfully. Brothers will invite you to dinner—manas ask their daughters to sing your favorite songs, your opinion will be asked on all points—and if the family has a country seat, you can go there every Saturday and stay till Monday, the summer through, without spending a samarone. You have no idea what an easy thing love making becomes under such circumstances. A walk down an elm lane, by moon light—a chance meeting in the garden at early morning—or a summer afternoon together in the alcove does the business. To tell the truth, I never came so near the voyage as once, when I spent a week in the country, with a bridesmaid I had waited on; there was a porch almost buried in a honey-suckle, behind the house, and adjoining the garden, which was a perfect Paradise. There we used to sit; and one day, if it had not been that the old gentleman woke from his afternoon nap and threw up the parlor window, just as I got his daughter's hand in mine, the question would have popped itself.

"You stare! but I repeat it would have popped itself. The fact is—between ourselves—these things come astonishingly natural, after all, quite as if one was brought up to them from a child. Don't trouble yourself about how you shall look or what you shall say—the best thing you can do is not to think of the matter at all. *Just let me make a plunge right at once*, and then the business is soon over. There are a thousand ways to make love. Some do it with easy impudence—some choke for words and stick fast—some deliver a set speech and look for a clean spot in the carpet to go down on their knees—and some glide into it gradually. Like a hawk, now, prowling his gratifications before he stops, the poor girl sitting beside him all the time, her heart fluttering in her bosom like a frightened bird. I've heard of one or two poor sinners who popped the question in the street.—There is only one way more certain to insure a refusal, and that is, to propose in a letter. A woman, let her love you as she will, is always frightened when she comes seriously to think of leaving her parents, to trust her all with a comparative stranger; and if you give her time to look at these matters coolly, ten to one she will give you a denial. I'm an old man, and have seen the world, and let me tell you the girl who will yield in tears, on a moonlight evening, would write a civil refusal or equivocal answer the next morning after breakfast. And then what a fool a lover makes of himself on paper! I read some old letters the other day: the gods forgive my sins for writing such nonsense.

It's a mistake, sir, to lead young folks a helping hand, in these matters—all they ask is to be left alone—and if there are any meddling youngsters about, have them put to bed or drowned, don't matter which, so they are out of the way. Only give two lovers fair play, kick your match making aunt to the deuce, and my life on it, the demurest will find a way to be understood; even if like old Sir Isaac Newton, they have to make love with their feet. It may seem rather odd at first, but they will sit looking into each other's eyes, until, by & by, their hands will steal into each other, and so, getting cozier and cozier, the question, when they least expect it, will pop out, like a cork from a champagne bottle. It will pop itself."

Jeremy Short.

THE FRENCH NOVELIST.
We find in the Boston Atlas, a translation of a letter from Paris to Marseilles, showing how much some of those rascals, the French novel-writers, labor. We extract below a portion of it. They have barely time to eat. No wonder, then they are so loose in their morals. They have no time to pray. All of which is very clearly proven in their works. And, by the way, we may observe that the three "Germans" of Dumas (who is noticed below) is one of the most interesting novels of the age. It is a constant whirl of action. The reader has hardly time to breathe, much less to eat. As far as we have got into it, it is entirely negative in its morals, which is no faint praise for a French novel.

A SIMILE.
THE April skies, how quick they change
From sunshine gay to gloom!
So life, that joyous smile-to-day,
To-morrow seeks the tomb! H. S.

A bashful wooer not long since, wishing to pop the question, did it in the following singular manner; taking up the young lady's cat, he said "pussy may I have your mistress," it was answered by his beloved who said "say yes pussy."

almost constantly; and, when he can no longer write he dictates. Romance follows close upon his heels, and the drama is always harassing him; he has always some comedy to finish, or the feuilleton of some newspaper which he has just commenced; his mind is a fountain from which he draws without cessation. And yet the very man who only finds by accident the time to get his dinner, has taken it into his head that he has sufficient time to warrant him in soliciting the management of a theatre.

And there is Eugene Sue, another man with a power of at least ten columns an hour, in exile at Boulogne, in the very middle of the month of January, under pretence that he had too much amusement! He has placed one hundred and fifty kilometers between him and all sources of amusement, and has attached a pen to his hand, like an iron ball to a galley slave.

Yes, my dear friend, he has sentenced himself to write three volumes of his *Mémoires d'un valet de chambre* in three weeks. After that time he will commute his punishment to two volumes per month.

As for Charles de Bernard, in order to escape every thing that might distract him, he retires at five o'clock in the morning, and rises at three o'clock in the afternoon. No one can get admission to him except by the aid of a pass-port, endorsed by his own hand, or by a password whispered in the ear of his porter.

It was well said by a certain wit, in speaking of this, that he could not take too many precautions about admitting a common mortal into a place where the sun himself was not permitted to enter.

Charles de Bernard labors all night, he breakfasts at the evening twilight, & reads the journals while he is eating. This is the only hour he devotes to his pleasures. What would be thought of a criminal tribunal that should condemn an unhappy manufacturer to lead such a life as that for six months?

There is a man in Paris who has not been known either to laugh or to weep, or to clap his hands, at the vaudevilles of Scribner; one man, whom all his couples, and whom all his flashes of wit have left unmoved; who has never manifested any joy, emotion or interest in them; not a smile has ever altered the smoothness of his face even when he has witnessed *D'Ours et le Pacha*; not a tear has ever moistened his eyes even when he heard *Jeune et Jeune*.

This man is Eugene Serbie himself. Labor has rendered him pale. He has an income of a hundred thousand livres a year; he earns another hundred thousand by the production of his pen; he expends only about twenty or thirty thousand, and at hours when poor people are asleep, he is preparing a victim or arranging a demon. Those vaudevilles which amuse so much serve only to remind him of sleepless nights; the jests which produce bursts of laughter, have perhaps cost him a head ache perhaps that very severe, which all are applauding, cost him a sleepless night; those delightful couplets, sparkling with wit, have perhaps been composed at the expense of a cold, taken while composing them in the Park of Montalais; and when his piece has been sufficiently cut down, pruned and polished to be in a proper condition to appear upon the stage, Serbie himself has lost all interest in it.

But yet Serbie is not contented with the two dozen vaudevilles and operas which he writes during the year. Besides these he must needs compose four volumes of other matters. Does he remind you of that device of the eastern tale, who, while bound under a burden that was too heavy for him already, stoops to pick up pebbles at every step and puts them in his pockets?

THE LAST KISS.

I was but five years old when my mother died; but her image is as fresh in my mind, now that twenty years have elapsed, as it was at the time of her death. I remember her, as a pale, gentle being, with a sweet smile, and a voice soft, and cheerful when she praised me; and when I erred—for I was a wild, thoughtless child; there was a trembling mildness about it, that always went to my heart. Methinks I can see her large blue eyes, moist with sorrow because of my waywardness, and hear her repeat, "My child how can you grieve me so?"

"She had for a long time been pale and feeble, and sometimes there would come a bright spot on her cheek, which made her look so lovely, I thought she must be well. But then she spoke of dying, & pressed me to her bosom & told me to be good when she was gone, and to love my father a great deal for he would have no one else to love."

"I recollect she was ill all day, and that my little hobby horse and whip was laid aside, and I tried to be very quiet. I did not see her for the whole day, and it seemed very long. At night they told me, my mother was too sick to kiss me, as she always used to do, before I went to bed, and that I must go without it. But I could not. I stole into the room, and laying my lips close to her's whispered—

"Mother, dear mother, won't you kiss me? Her lips were very cold, and when she put her hand upon my cheek, and laid my head in her bosom, I felt a cold shuddering pass through me."

"My dear father carried me from the room; but he could not speak. After they put me to bed, I lay a long while thinking; I feared my mother would indeed die, for

her cheek felt as cold as my little sister's did; when she died, and they carried her sweet little body away where I never saw it again. But I soon fell asleep, as children will.

In the morning I rushed to my mother's room, with a strange dread of evil to come upon me. It was just as I feared. There was the wide linen over the straight cold bed. I tore it aside.

There was the hard cheek, the closed eye, the stony brow. But, thank God, my mother's dear smile, was there also, or my heart would have broken.

"In an instant, all the little faults, for which she had reproved me, rushed upon my mind. I longed to tell her how good I would be if she only would stay here with me."

"I longed to tell her, how, in all time to come, her words would be a law to me."

"I was a passionate headstrong boy; but never did this frame of temper come upon me, but I seemed to see her mild, tearful eyes fall upon me, just as she used to look in life; and when I strove for the mastery, I felt her smile sink into my very heart, and was happy."

"My whole character underwent a change even from the moment of her death. Her spirit was forever with me, to aid the good and root out the evil that was in me. I felt it would grieve her gentle spirit to see me err, and I could not, would not do so. I was the child of her affection; I knew she had prayed and wept over me, and that even on the threshold of the grave, her anxiety for my fate had caused her spirit to linger, that she might pray once more for me."

"I never forgot my mother's last kiss. It was with me in sorrow; it was with me in joy; it was with me in moments of sorrow like a perpetual good."

The above is a part of a letter of an old man, who has seen his children and his grand children, about him, and who is a cheerful man with his grey hairs full of reverence.—Mrs. Saba Smith.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF HUMANITY.

There are good men every where. There are men who are good for goodness sake. In obscurity, in retirement, beneath the shadow of ten thousand dwellings, scarcely known to the world, and never asked to be known, they are good men; in adversity, in poverty, temptations, and amid all the severity of earthly trials, there are good men, whose lives shed brightness upon the dark clouds that surround them.

Be it true, if we must admit the sad truth, that many are wrong, and persist in being wrong; that many are false to every holy trust, and faithless towards every benevolent cause; that many are coldly selfish and ungenerous; yes, cold and dead to every thing that is not wrapped up in their own little earthly interest, or more darkly wrapped up in the veil of fleshly appetites. Be it so, but I thank God that this is not all that we are obliged to believe. No, there are true hearts amid the throng of the false and faithless. There are warm and generous hearts, which cold selfishness never chills; and eyes often overflow with sympathy for the sorrows of others. Yes, there are good men, and true men. I thank, I bless them for what they are. God from on high doth bless them, and give them his angels charge to keep them; and nowhere in the holy record are these words more precious, or stronger, than those in which it is written that God loveth the righteous. Such men there are. Let not their precious virtues be distrusted. As surely and as evidently as some men have obeyed the calls of ambition and pleasure, so surely and as evidently have other men obeyed the voice of conscience, and chosen rather to suffer with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season."

Why, every meek man suffers in conflict keener far than the contest for honor. And there are such men, who amid injury and insult, and misconstruction, and the pointed finger, and the scornful lip of pride, stand firm in their integrity and allegiance to a loftier principle, and hush them to the gentle motion of kindness and pity. Such witnesses there are even in this bad world; signs that a redeeming work is going forward amid its deteriorations; proofs that it is not a world forsaken of heaven; pledges that it will not be forsaken; tokens that cheer and touch every good and thoughtful mind, beyond all other power of earth to penetrate and enkindle it.

REPORT OF THE LIVERPOOL MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 27.

There has been a moderately fair demand for cotton all the week from consumers. Still the market has been dull, flat, and gloomy. In prices there is very little change, and the quotations of last week will remain without alteration. No doubt a considerable change as to the matter of discount has taken place; good paper, though founded upon cotton, which was previously objected to in some quarters, is now convertible into cash, at not exorbitant rates. But with this fact before us, it is quite apparent to all persons frequenting the Liverpool Exchange, that considerable pressure for money still exists, and has a considerable bearing on all the produce markets of the port.

From our regular correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1846.

I fear my worst apprehensions are destined to be realized. The accounts from the freshest, resulting from the extraordinary rise in the Susquehanna river, are more than confirmed. The old bridge across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, and the fine bridge at Duncan's island, (Clark's ferry,) have both been carried away, the fragments of the latter sweeping with them that portion of the Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge at Harrisburg which had been rebuilt since the destruction of that splendid structure by fire in December of 1814. So rapid was the rise of the water at Harrisburg, that the workmen in ex-Governor Porter's new furnace were obliged to decamp, the water actually approaching the hearth, and an explosion momentarily expected. At Columbia the freshet was equally severe, and the rise in the river equally rapid. From Marietta to Columbia a distance of four miles, the road was more or less under water. No knowledge has yet been obtained of the amount of damage done to the public works, the canals being four or five feet under water at last accounts; but the very worst is to be feared, that is certain. No estimate—indeed no idea—of the loss can be formed, if the disasters should have extended themselves, as I fear they have. It may affect our ability to meet our engagements growing out of our State debt very seriously. This was the apprehension at the board of brokers to day, where Dimes' bank has not come full four dollars a share. Over two hundred thousand dollars were thrown into the market by holders, the result, no doubt, of the disasters alluded to. They rallied shortly afterwards, however, and commanded sixty nine dollars.

Since I have been this letter, the news from the interior of the devastation of the freshest continues to come in; and the result is that of a most awful and wide spread calamity. I await the details with anxiety. Great apprehensions are entertained for the country along the Juniata and West Branch canals. Thousands have no doubt been ruined by the progress of the furious waters.

The Schuylkill has been unusually high, but the waters are now subsiding. Fears are entertained for the canal along this river, but nothing is yet known certainly. H. K. Union.

RISE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

We hasten to inform the public that the Susquehanna river has risen to a great height—the wharves in this town partially inundated, and the tow path, of the Tide water canal is for miles overflowed with water, and great injury to the embarkment is anticipated. The fishing boats belonging to gentlemen in this vicinity and the neighborhood of Darlington have been swept from their moorings. Yesterday, the river was literally covered with masses of timber, barrels, hogheads, lathes, boxes, frames of houses, &c. On one of the fishing boats were two negro women, who mated lustily for help. They were rescued from their perilous situation, near this town, by some of our intrepid watermen.

We learn that two spans of the Conowingo bridge have been carried off.

Fears are entertained for Fort Deposit bridge.

A negro man named Peter Carline, belonging to Mr. Jacob Hoke, was drowned yesterday.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTTS.

Prince Labanoff of Russia, has lately published seven octavo volumes, devoted to the collection of documents, vindicating the character of this fair Queen. It appears from incontestible evidence, that she is innocent of the base imputations heretofore connected with the history of her life and misfortunes; that she was in truth, the victim of party interest, which not content with hunting her down like a stricken deer and taking her life, eventually, on the scaffold wove the darkest web of mystery and dishonor over her name. This, to the majority of persons is one of the most interesting elucidations of historic age. No one possessed of humanity, ever felt other than the kindest sympathies for this woman. Her heart was unquestionably filled to overflowing with benevolence, and she had all the intellect without cunning and hypocrisy of Elizabeth. It appears from the proof, very clear, that Mary was induced to marry Darnley, wholly against her inclination and judgment; and only forced to it through political expedience. He desired only the matrimonial crown, and the unfortunate Riccio, had opposed him. Here is the secret of Riccio's murder. Darnley is proved to have been tyrannical & brutal to Mary; she, enduring and patient. The explosion of the house, in which Darnley was killed, was also evidently designed for the destruction of Mary. She had slept in it three out of the seven preceding days, and on the night of the explosion was only absent by accident. But well in favor of whom Mary certainly had no inclinations, was a Protestant; and Mary in evil and good, one of the most devoted Catholics. He was protected from the consequences of Riccio's murder, by a confederacy of nobles, who afterwards were the very persons to depose the Queen. There then was an amiable woman, in the heart of a wild country, taken prisoner, forced for the sake of her reputation to con-

sent to an odious marriage; and immediately made the victim of revolt of the associated nobles, who brought about her condition. The appearance of the evidence adduced in this work, may be regarded as one of those certain disclosures of the evil designs of men, which sooner or later, the finger of the Almighty traces upon their memories. Disclosures, that however too late to bless the feelings of the vindictive, the unerring determinations of justice; and show that there is such a beautiful adjustment of good in this life, that evil never can finally overbalance it.

Tuskaloosa Fling & Jour.

The following condensed account of Dickens' humorous description of the twelve months of the year, under the character of the twelve Daughters, may amuse many of our readers.

"The first is cold, stern, and unrelenting. Her name is *January*.—The second is very diminutive in size, and is frequently worse than January, and always as bad. Her name is *February*. The third is spiteful in disposition, boisterous in temper and passionate in the extreme. Her name is *March*. The fourth is as capricious and as wayward as an infant; now all sunny with smiles; then absorbed in tears. Her name is *April*. The fifth is a bright and laughing virgin, whose hours of mirth are seldom invaded and whose pleasure is the cultivation of new flowers. Her name is *May*. The sixth is more serious and sedate; she dwells in shady groves; where she reads or meditates at her leisure.—Her name is *June*.—The seventh is hot, fiery and voluptuous; seeking in vain to quench her thirst of pleasure. Her name is *July*.

The eighth is a maiden, whose looks bespeak her lawfulness which is to be found in the fruits that hang over her bowers, or in the harvests, the gathering of which she labors to superintend.—Her name is *August*. The ninth is sad, and maturated in deportment, combining the remains of the passions of youth with the discretion and reserve of mature years. Her name is *September*. The tenth is uncertain and mysterious in her conduct at one moment sportive and gay, at another dismal and frowning.—Her name is *October*. The eleventh is inhospitable and churlish, frigid and cold in her manners, &c. Her name is *November*. The twelfth is a miserable and shrivelled creature, dressed in furs and slipping at every step. Her name is *December*."

Coldness of Religion.—Christians in this land of civil and religious freedom, where every one can do as is right in his own eyes sometimes complain of the calls upon their purse for the support of religious worship at home, and diffusion of its blessings abroad; but Christianity, compared with any of the numerous forms of heathenism, is a cheap religion apart from its healthful influence on all the social and domestic interest of man. Let any one who doubts this, read the Rev. Mr. Kincaid's description of the pagodas in Birmah, found in the "Missionary Memorial," from which the following is an extract:

"It was near evening when we came before Mengoon, the largest pagoda, or temple in the empire. The grandfather of the present reigning monarch of Birmah reared this visible pile. In the centre of the enormous structure, (covering many acres,) in a room twenty cubits square, are placed images of each member of the royal family, made of pure gold; and the amount of gold in each image is equal to the individual, in weight, for whom it was made; and also images of each nobleman in the empire, of pure white silver, and they weigh against each man. Every thing about this pagoda is on a scale of vastness almost overpowering. As a specimen, the two lions that guard the stairs leading from the river up to the sacred enclosure, though in a couchant posture, are ninety feet high."

Pass round his name.—The last Charleston (Kahawba) Republican writes the following:

"An interesting little boy, who could not swim, while skating on our river, on new year's day ran into a large air-hole; he kept himself for some time above water; the little boys all gathered round the opening, tried to hand him poles, but the ice continued breaking and he was still floating out of reach; despair at last seized his heart and was visible in every face around. At this critical moment when exhaled, the poor little fellow was about to sink, a brave and generous hearted boy, exclaimed, 'I cannot stand it boys.'—he wheeled round, made a run, and dashed in at the risk of his own life, seized the little boy, & swam to the edge of the ice with him, after braving his way to the more solid ice, succeeded in handing him out to his companions, who then assisted him out. In Rome this act of heroism would have insured this brave youth a civic crown. His name is ALBERT HESSINGER."

Rollback in 1846.—In the year 1846, there will be two Eclipses, both of the sun. The first is a partial Eclipse of the sun, and the second is a total Eclipse of the sun. The second an annual Eclipse of the sun, October 10, invisible in the United States.

Our patrons will remember that we were absent during the most of the time when collections are usually made; and consequently have a number of accounts on our books, which ought to have been settled at the close of the last or commencement of the present year. We would suggest to those indebted that the approaching Circuit Court would be a favorable time to make settlements. If we did not need their assistance we would not call upon them now.

On account of our notice of Gov. Fitzpatrick's resignation we have been assailed already from six different points; and how many more are to come yet, we are wholly unable to tell.

A friend advises us to wait until the fluttering is over, and see how many we have crippled. We have now some queer birds in our game-bag—a strange assortment—differing some of them totally in genus. Among these is the *Whig Monitor* of "Nick Davis" notoriety. That he should presume to lecture any one after prostituting his paper to such an infamous trick, for which he was beaten and lashed by his own party.

low who was sued for the pot. He plead, 1st, that the pot was broken when he got it, 2d, that it was sound when he carried it home, and third, that he had never had it at all!

We cannot take up each of the papers that have attacked us and answer them, *seriatim*. Their articles all amount to about the same thing—one echoes what another has said with mere variations in phraseology. We have written two replies already. To these we refer them.

TROUBLE IN THE THEATRICAL CAMP.
As we have demolished the Theatre, we shall now attend to the removal of the rubbish that may be left on the ground. And as a task for to day we have to "take off" "a Mechanic" and "An Episcopalian."

A certain mechanic, (a turner by profession,) who employed himself in making wood-screws, and turning wood into various forms, placed over his door the following sign, viz, "All sorts of screwing and turning done here." Now our theatrical friends and their friends, in this community, we think, might adopt this sign with great propriety, and say, "All sorts of screwing and turning done here" in order to extricate ourselves from the very unenviable position we occupy in relation to the theatre. It is really amusing to observe the devices and stratagems to which they resort, both publicly and privately, for the purpose, if possible, of drawing us off from the subject to the discussion of some other; and thus divert the public gaze from an expiring cause. But in all this they will fail. The subject under discussion is the "Theatre." And when we are done with that, then perhaps we might be induced to controvert some other subject.

Although our work may not be quite finished, yet it is in such an advanced state, at present, that it does not require our constant attention to one point, as at the outset; we are allowed a little more latitude in our remarks. We could have desired the privilege which is always granted in an honorable debate, of meeting one antagonist at a time; each one in his place. But the thicker the grass, the more easily mown. And we will not now avail ourselves of the plea we might, with a great deal of justice, use on the present occasion, that the grass in question is not worth mowing; it may perhaps answer some good purpose.

"A Mechanic" has given a false alarm to his fraternity. But we are gratified to learn that no one has taken the alarm he sounded. Indeed the extract of which he complains so pitiously had no more reference to Mechanics in general, than it had to the man in the moon. We had neither motive nor wish to cast any reflection on that most useful and respectable class of men. On the contrary, we have the kindest feelings towards the mechanical fraternity. And we have always delighted to honor respectable mechanics, and to promote their best interest. But for a drunken, profane, and lazy Mechanic we have no sort of use or respect either.

Now for "An Episcopalian."
At first we were half disposed to let this article on Episcopacy pass unnoticed. But then the thought occurred, that perhaps this coarse might be considered an unpardonable breach of *politeness*. We have therefore determined to pay our respects to the writer: whether we shall receive any thanks for it or not, is a matter of very little importance to us.

As to the very eloquent eulogy (whether his own production or not, it is not for us to say,) which he pronounced upon the Episcopal Church, we have nothing to say; because it has nothing to do with the subject. We have no disposition to discuss the merits or demerits of Episcopacy, at this time. The writer seems to have been so perfectly transported with the "one idea" of Episcopacy, that he had well nigh forgotten the purpose for which he took up his pen, i. e.

vent it? My second question is this: did he either approve of, or tolerate theatres at all? We have no idea that he did ever approve of either dancing or theatrical amusements—An Episcopalian does not say that he did.

He then gives us an extract, from a tract, without telling us who wrote it, which reads thus: "For the people who have less to do, there are theatres, races, balls, gaming-houses and a thousand other sinful pleasures." Thus it appears that these two Churches are divided on the subject of theatres. One Presbyterian minister tolerates dancing. Therefore, the Presbyterian Church is divided on the subject of theatres.

Again: a certain pamphlet, for anything we are told about it, may have been written by a Roman Catholic, condemns theatres; therefore the Episcopal Church is divided on the subject of theatres. "Good!"

Now we very frankly admit that a few Presbyterians ministers do approve of dancing, and even visit theatres occasionally. But their number is so very small, that they form mere exceptions to the great body of Presbyterian ministers. We also admit that a few Episcopal ministers do oppose dancing and theatres. But the number is so very small that they form mere exceptions to the great body of Episcopal ministers. For "An Episcopalian" admits "the Church" does not single out the theatre or dancing for denunciation. But contends that this is sometimes done by her individual ministers.

But it should be remembered that the Church is not responsible for the acts of her members in their individual capacity; until those individuals become a majority of the whole Church. A Church may be said to approve of or condemn that which a majority of her members approve or condemn.

When we apply this rule, and compare these two Churches, how does the case stand? Every one knows.
In regard to the "invidious exception" for the Episcopal Church, the writer says "It is well for his correctness that he restricts his remarks to the United States, for the most decidedly Presbyterian countries on the other side of the water, are as notable for their dancing, if not for patronizing theatre." This sentence is incomplete. But we suppose he meant as notable as the most decidedly Episcopal countries on the other side of the water." This remark we regard as wilful and designed misrepresentation on the one side or total and inexcusable ignorance on the other."

To this broad assertion, we take several exceptions.
1st. The assertion is not true. Scotland is the most decidedly Presbyterian country on the other side of the water." And England is the most decidedly Episcopalian. Between these two countries there is no comparison on this subject. Every body ought to know that the English are far more addicted to theatricals than the people of Scotland.

2. He introduces an invidious comparison between the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, as tho' the contest were to determine which of them is fonder of theatres and dancing. This is a false issue. In the sentence which has thrown him into such a paroxysm of rage, the whole Christian Church with a single exception was placed in opposition to the Episcopal Church. He should have kept up this distinction. But this would not perhaps have answered his purpose so well.

3. We object to it, because it has no connection with the subject.
He might with equal propriety have said that, "It is well for his correctness that he restricts his remarks to the United States, for the Africans are as notable for their idolatry and cruelty as the Arabs are."

We had not mentioned Presbyterians, Episcopalians or any thing else the other side of the water: we were talking about things in the U. S. This whole question about the countries on the other side of the water was foisted into this discussion for the purpose of drawing or turning the public eye away from those who had so nobly fought, bled, and died; in the late theatrical war, until they could be buried in oblivion.

We do not intend to be drawn into a controversy on Episcopacy at present. We only wish to repel the malicious charge of wilful and designed falsehood in relation to this matter.

We have not "placed the Episcopal Church in juxtaposition with all that is bad in morals and indecent in conduct." We have left her just where we found her. And if we erred in making the statement in question; we must either attribute it to the fact that the church has so *illegally* defined her position in relation to this matter; or to our "total and inexcusable ignorance."

We hope that in some future number "An Episcopalian" will better define her position; and by pouring forth floods of that light and intelligence which have been for so many centuries locked in the Episcopal Church, dispel our total ignorance." We did not pen the paragraph in question, for the purpose of exposing the Episcopal Church; but to show how strong and united the Christian Church was in her opposition to the theatre. And we should have been very glad if our intelligence and moral honesty" had permitted us to make no "exception of the Episcopal Church."

"And," says the writer, "there is another fact which we hesitate not to assert, that in the cities, even of the U. S., as many dancers and patrons of the theatre may be found of the higher classes among this party as among the Episcopalsians."

Now "we must either consider this remark as a wilful and designed misrepresentation on the one hand, or total and inexcusable ignorance on the other."

By this assertion he must have meant one of two things:
Either he meant to convey the idea that the number of dancers and patrons of the theatre, is no greater in the Episcopal Church, in proportion to the number of communicants, than among the members of non-

Episcopal Churches, in proportion to the aggregate number of their communicants. In other words, that among the 2,644,000 non-Episcopalians, an equal proportion of dancers and patrons of the theatre may be found as among the 100,000 Episcopalsians. That where there is one dancing, theatrical Episcopalian, there are twenty six non-Episcopalsians of the same stamp. Is this true? We appeal to the observation of those whose knowledge of cities in the U. S. qualifies them to judge. We have no hesitation in saying it is "a wilful and designed" mistake.

But perhaps, he only meant that the number of dancers and patrons of the theatre is as large in the non-Episcopal Churches as in the Episcopal, without any reference to these proportions.

If this be his meaning, it amounts to this, that the 100,000 Episcopalsians can produce as many dancers and patrons of the theatre as can be found among the whole 2,644,000 non-Episcopalsians. This fact he has no hesitation in asserting and is of course prepared to prove it, whenever called upon. For ourselves we are perfectly satisfied, that they can start as many and perhaps more dancers and patrons of the theatre than we can. "We yield the palm."

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And on the other hand, he is not quite ready to assert that the Episcopal Church is opposed to theatres, for that would at once array the whole Episcopal army on our side of the question, in opposition to his friends who have defended the theatre so bravely. If he condemn the theatre by the voice of the Church, and thus show that we have "wilfully misrepresented" her, he at the same time condemns some of his dearest and most cherished friends. And although he would like to fulminate us with his Church missiles, yet he cannot do it in connection with this subject, without endangering the theatre and his theatrical friends. We therefore have no fears.

Thus while he wished to sustain the credit of his Church on the one hand, he is unwilling to do it at the expense of the theatre; and while he is anxious to uphold the theatre on the other hand, he does not wish to do it by sacrificing the honor of the Episcopal Church.

In short, he seems disposed to place the Episcopal Church and the theatre side by side; so that he may worship alternately in them. This accounts for the fact that he has been so very cautious "to say nothing in slack charity" of either. For from the article of "An Episcopalian" it is difficult to determine whether the Episcopal Church is opposed to theatres and dancing, or in favour of them.

In conclusion permit us to remark that although we have no objections to engage in an honorable discussion with any honorable man single handed, yet we have no disposition to continue such an unfair and unequal contest as the present. We would respectfully suggest to our theatrical friends that we are not running the gamut.

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For the Republican.
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DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

These, which "tries all things," has thoroughly established the inestimable value of these Pills as a cathartic, antibilious and detergent medicine. It is now twelve years since Dr. Peters gave them to the world, and their reputation, founded on his long experience, still continues to increase. The annual sales, which, during the first year, amounted to one hundred thousand boxes, have, during the past year, exceeded ten times that amount, and the market for them once confined to a few states, now comprises not only the entire Union, but Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies. They may be truly termed the great Household medicine of the South and West. No other Pills have ever been so widely patronized in those regions. They are purely vegetable in their nature, and so mild and gentle in their operations, that they may be given with perfect safety even to an infant. There is not a particle of any irritating or drastic substance in their composition, yet they act upon the secretions with unequalled certainty and directness; thus purifying the constituents of the blood, and enabling nature to throw into the circulation a perfectly healthy fluid. Among the multitude of diseases to the cure of which Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills are adapted, may be mentioned—habitual Costiveness, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Cholera, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever, Female irregularities, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Torpor of the bowels, Loss of Appetite, Furred Tongue, Asthma, Dropsy, and all diseases of the Skin, caused by impurity of the blood; together with every species of complaint affecting the stomach or bowels.

Take Notice.—To prevent imposition, the reader will please to recollect that each box of the first Pills has a fac simile of Dr. Peters' signature on the colored label which envelopes it; also a fac simile of M. A. F. Harrison may be found in each list accompanying directions.

For sale by Hoke & Abernathy, & J. Forney & Son, appointed Agents, Jacksonville Ala.

William Williamson, vs. Thomas K. Cook, & James Cook.

THIS day came the complainant by (Samuel F. Rice) his Solicitor, and moved the court for order of publication as required by Law as to the defendant, James Cook, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by the affidavit of the Complainant on file, that the said defendant, James Cook, is of lawful age, resides without the limits of this State, and in the county of Itawamba, in the State of Mississippi. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in said State, and on the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Cook to be and appear before the Register of this Court, at his office in Jacksonville, within sixty-five days from the making of this order, and plead answer or demur, to said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

A true copy from the minutes.
R. G. EARLE,
Register & Master of said court.
March 4, 1846.

Notice.

THE undersigned having on the 20th day of February, 1846, in the Orphans' court of Randolph county, Alabama, been qualified as Executrix of the last will and testament of Parish Thompson, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the 20th of February 1846, otherwise they will be forever barred, and those indebted will make payment to me, this 2nd March, 1846.

MARY THOMPSON,
Executrix of the last will and testament of Parish Thompson, dec'd.
March 11, 1846.—Gt.—\$3 50.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

Orphans' Court Special Term, March 19, 1846.
CAME James F. Grant and Dunklin Sullivan, administrators de bonis non of the estate of Joel Sullivan, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for a final settlement.—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the second Friday in May next be set apart for auditing and determining upon said accounts and vouchers, and making said settlement; and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days previous to said day, by advertisement in said paper for three consecutive weeks, that all persons interested in said estate may appear on said day and contest said settlement if they think proper.
M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.
March 25, 1846.

DENTISTRY. C. C. PORTER, Surgeon Dentist.

THANKFUL for former patronage would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now devoting his entire time and attention to his profession, and hopes by the honest, faithful and neat manner in which his operations have been performed, still to merit a continuance of public favor.
Address:
Jacksonville or White Plains, Benton County, Ala.
Ap. 23; '45—tf.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 7th day of September next, Lot No. 1, in the town of White Plains. Owner unknown. Sold for State and County Tax of 1843, 1844 and 1845. Amount of Tax 45 cents. ALEXANDER WOODS, T. C.

WARE-HOUSE, AND Commission Business.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a partnership, and may be found at the Ware-house occupied the last season by S. W. House, to which they intend adding Large commodious sheds, which are convenient to the river, comparatively safe from fire, and entirely above high water mark. Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Their undivided attention will be given to the sale and storage of cotton, as also the receiving and forwarding of goods &c. In addition to the above, the cotton consigned to their house will be weighed by the public weigher, on his sealed scales, free of any additional charge.

HOUSE & LUNDIE.
S. W. HOUSE,
W. Y. LUNDIE.
S. W. House, Public Weigher.
Wetumpka, Sept. 23, 1845.

WARE-HOUSE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has leased for a term of years that well known and extensive

Fire Proof WARE-HOUSE

and close stores, on the East side of McIntosh street, occupied for the last four years by DYE & DOUGHTY, and which are now in perfect order for the reception of cotton and other produce.

Thankful to my friends and customers for their patronage heretofore to the firm of DYE & DOUGHTY, I now tender my services for the storage and sale of cotton and all other produce which may be consigned to my care. Particular attention will be given to the purchase of Bagging, Groceries, &c., and to receiving and forwarding Merchandise. My Ware-house being located in the central business part of the city, renders it convenient for receiving cotton or other produce by Rail Road, Waggon and River. My charges will be in conformity with the established rates of the Commission Merchants of this city. Liberal advances will be made on cotton or other produce in store.

M. M. DYE.
The Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, will publish it, every other week and

WETUMPKA, ALA.

Wm. T. HATCHETT,
DAN'L T. RYAN,
A. HATCHETT.
July 17, 1845.—Gm

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between MILLER & LUNDIE, in the Ware-house & Commission Business, having been dissolved on the 1st inst. by limitation, the undersigned has leased the safe and convenient Fire-Proof Warehouse recently occupied by Mr. Wm. H. Thomas, in which he will be better able to attend to the interest and wants of his old friends and customers, and hopes by proper attention to business to receive a continuation of their patronage.

I shall be at all times prepared to make advances on Cotton stored with me in cash, Bagging and Rope, and Groceries of any kind.
WM. MILLER.
Wetumpka, Sept. 8, 1845.
Talladega Watchtower and Jacksonville Republican will please copy 3m.

\$50 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid by the undersigned to any person who will apprehend and deliver to him in Jacksonville, a man named Abraham Spencer, who broke jail on Sunday the 15th inst. where he had been confined for horse stealing. On the same night he broke jail he stole a bay mare from me, about 15 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, in good order, shod all round. Said Spencer is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, weighs about 125 or 130, grey eyes, fair skin, dark hair and beard, and has an impediment in his speech. The above reward will be paid for his delivery here, or 25 dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the State.
DANIEL NUNNELLEY.
The Wetumpka and Montgomery papers will please correct the error respecting the color of his hair.
D. N.
March 25, 1846.

DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable Ague Medicine,

A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms; also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

This medicine has been before the public for a number of years, and the beneficial effects so fully developed, that the demand for the pills has increased to a very great extent. For although the proprietor has increased his manufacturing very much, he has not been able to supply many parts of the country.

This may be relied upon in all cases to cure chills and fever the first day.
Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Nervous Fever, Congestive Fever, Winter Fevers, and Scarlet Fevers all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured, by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains 24 pills, 12 of which will cure any ordinary case of child and fever.

A pamphlet accompanies each box, giving full directions and numerous certificates of the efficacy of these pills.—Price reduced to \$1 per box.

Also—DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable, Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills.

Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

The proprietor asserts, and without fear of contradiction, that the demand for these pills is not equalled by any medicine in the United States. He has numbers of certificates of the most astonishing cures, that have been effected by these pills. They are recommended to those afflicted with liver complaint, dyspepsia, dropsies, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera morbus, rheumatism, scalds, food stomach, dyspeptic appetite, vomice, jaundice, head ache and sick stomach, palpitation of the heart, diarrhoea, nervous affections, obstructed menstruation, dysentery or flux, heartburn, white swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.
Price 25 cents per box. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions, with ample testimonials of the good effects of the pills.

Bellefonte, Feb. 17, 1845.
We the undersigned citizens of Bellefonte, Illinois, hereby certify, that we are personally acquainted with Dr. Champion, of this place, and have been several years, and have the utmost confidence in him as a physician. That he is in this community, and deserves so, a popular physician.

We certify that we have used his pills in our families for several years, and find them to be a valuable and efficient medicine for the cure of the diseases, for which they are recommended. That they are in high repute in this community, and of the celebrity and good effects of the pills, we have heard much from this and the various other States in which they are so extensively used. We think them worthy of high recommendation.

W. F. Boyakin, Pastor of the Baptist Church.
Thomas Harrison, Minister Methodist E. Church.
John Reynolds, Ex. Governor of Illinois.
Wm. McGee, Ck. of County Court's Court.
James Mitchell, Post Master.
J. L. D. Morrison, Rep. in Legislature.
Seth Catlin, Rep. in State Senate.
L. D. Cabanier, Proprietor of Steam Mill.
John D. Hughes, Probate Justice.
Richard Hay, Recorder St. Clair County.
Wm. C. Kinney, St. Clair Co. Circuit Court.

This is to certify, that we have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Ague Medicine, and also his Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills in our families for several years, and have also learned much for their celebrity and good effects from great numbers of persons who have used them in their families. We do think them very efficient and valuable medicines for the cure of diseases for which they are recommended, and consider them well worth the highest recommendation.

Major James Pearson, Twigg's co. Ca.
Ira Dupree, M. D. "
J. Mallock, merchant, Blakely, "
Col. John Dill, Fort Gaines, "
W. H. Rawson, merchant, Lumpkin, "
Robert Ware, M. D. Columbus, "
W. S. Brooks, planter, Jones, "
Alex. Lowry, M. D. Jefferson, "
A. C. Holbert, J. P. Danville, Miss. "
Maj. J. McGiffin, Cayuga, "
J. I. Louis, merchant, Auburn, "
Col. W. F. Dillon, Oakly, "
S. E. Simmons, planter, Roselane, "
C. Stunell, merchant, Greenwood, "
G. W. Lake, merchant, Gretna, "
J. Thompson, M. D. Greenwood, "
Judge Cabry, Coffeeville, "
B. B. Arnold, planter, Graball, "
J. B. Meek, merchant, Louisville, "
James Lowry, merchant, Raleigh, "
D. F. N. Turner, P. M. "
Sam'l Payne, P. M. Brookham, "
E. B. Taylor, merchant, Gallatin, "
E. B. Ward, Druggist, Canton, "
M. Cayce, merchant, Sharon, "
W. Anderson, P. M. Sumpter co. Ala. "
G. H. Sheldon, merchant, Gaston, "
W. M. Gilmer, planter, Pickens, "
R. Long, " "

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, citizens of Illinois, have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Ague Medicine, and also his Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills in one family for a number of years, and take great pleasure in saying, that we have found them to be safe, valuable and effective medicines for the cure of fevers, and other diseases for which they are recommended. They are in general use in this community, and that they stand very high, far exceeding that of any other medicine.

J. M. Cunningham, Sheriff of Williamson county.

S. B. Hall, Rep. in Leg. Jackson county.
J. H. Mulky, M. D. Marion, "
H. Coon, merchant, Jonesborough, "
Col. H. E. Robinson, Jackson co. "
Benj. S. Duncan, Williamson co. "
Philip Adair, Hamilton co. "
Alex. Colville, merchant, Hamilton co. "
For sale by Hoke & Abernathy, Jacksonville Alabama; also in all the towns and villages in the southern & western States.
March 18, 1846—1y.

ATTENTION! MILITIA!

72d Regiment, 16th Brigade, 8th Division, of the Militia of Alabama!

YOU are hereby commanded to appear before the court house door in Jacksonville, on Saturday, the 25th of April, armed and equipt, as the law directs, for drill.

There will also be a Court Martial held on the same day, for last Muster.

By order of the captain.
J. W. WILSON, O. S.

B. F. DUMASS, Commission Merchant,

Mobile, Ala.,
Oct. 20, 1845.

TO PRINTERS. TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' Furnishing WARE-HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a new TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of

Job or fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, galley, Brass Rule, Steel Column do. Compositing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entire new set of matrices with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of a most approved pattern.

Compositing Rollers cast for Printers.

A Merchant constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months' insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKROFT & OVEREND,
New York, Aug. 6, 1845. 65 Ann St. 25—4m

Runaway.

COMMITTED to the Jail of DeKalb County, State of Alabama, on the 21st March, 1846.

A negro man who says his name is AMOS, and that he belongs to a negro trader by the name of William Hawkins, who purchased him of John Farrow, living near Raleigh, North Carolina, and that he left his owner near Columbus, Miss. about the 20th day of February last. Said negro is about thirty years of age, is about five feet five or six inches high, and dark complexion. He had with him at the time he was taken up, a pass, purporting to have been signed by said Hawkins, authorizing him to go to the State of North Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said negro away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. L. HAMPTON, Jailor of DeKalb County, Ala.
Lebanon April 1, 1846.—5t—\$6.

Land and Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of Trust to me executed, by Wm. McGee, on the 24th day of February, 1846, and duly recorded in the Clerk's office of Benton county, for the purpose of securing and paying off every creditor that holds a demand against him, the undersigned will, on the 24th day of April, next, at the residence of William McGee, on Cane Creek, Benton county, offer for sale, for cash between

Thirty-five and Forty Like Negroes,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls and children, most of which are likely, together with other personal property, consisting of

Horses, Mules, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, &c.

Also, that valuable Tract of Land, on which said McGee now resides; also a valuable tract of Land lying on Obathie and Tallasahatchee Creeks, containing about 800 acres. I will also offer several Tracts of Land lying in Coosa and Talladega counties. Any or all of the above property can be sold at private sale by applying to me at Jacksonville, or at the residence of Wm. McGee where an agent will be found.

WM. L. TERRY, Trustee.
March 11, 1846.

*The Talladega Reporter will please publish the above five weeks and forward account to W. L. T.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

March Term, 1846, Orphans' Court.

CAME William J. Willis, Sheriff of Benton County, Alabama, and Ex officio Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of William W. Ledbetter, deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that this day had been set apart by adjournment from the February Term of the Court for hearing and determining upon the report of the insolvency of the Estate of William W. Ledbetter, deceased, heretofore made by said Administrator, and it appearing to the court that the regular notice had been given according to a former order of this court by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican to the creditors of said Estate three times in succession and posting up the same for thirty days previous to the day set apart in said former order, upon the court house door, and that similar notices had been served upon the creditors in this county, and issued and sent by mail to those creditors who reside out of this County, and none of the creditors being willing to make up an issue to try the said facts of insolvency or to object to the correctness of the accounts and vouchers and schedule filed. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the said Estate be and is hereby decreed insolvent. It is further ordered and decreed that the said William J. Willis, Sheriff, &c. and Administrator, &c., be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court of said county of Benton on the first Friday in May next, to make settlement of his accounts as Administrator as aforesaid, and that the creditors of said Estate be notified to attend the court on that day by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive times previous to said day and by posting up at the court house door a copy of said notice thirty days previous to said day and by the issuance of similar notices to be served upon such of the creditors as reside in this county and by sending similar notices by mail to such of the creditors as reside out of the county.

M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.
March 11, 1846.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

Orphans' Court, SPECIAL TERM, MARCH 19th, 1846.

CAME John J. Henderson and William M. Henderson, and filed their petition in this Court, setting forth among other things, that on the 19th of March, 1842, they purchased of Jonathan Whiteside, then a citizen of this county and now deceased, two certain tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in this county, and known as the south half of Section No. 12, Township No. 15, Range No. 9 east in the Coosa Land District—also the west half of the N. W. quarter of Section 12, Township 13, Range 9 east in said District—also two hundred and thirty acres more or less, lying in the north half of Section No. 11, Township 15, Range 9 east in said District, for the sum of six thousand dollars, which petitioners aver, have been paid off and discharged, and that said Whiteside in his lifetime executed to petitioners his bond for titles to said lands, which is now shown to the court. Petitioners further aver, that said vendor, Jonathan Whiteside had a good fee simple title to said land; that said Jonathan Whiteside died intestate, since the making of said bond, and that John U. Whiteside is Administrator of his estate, that Nancy Whiteside is his widow and Oliver the son of the said Jonathan Whiteside are the only heirs of said deceased Jonathan Whiteside, who are of lawful age and years, and prays notices, &c.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the hearing and determining upon said petition be set for the first Friday in July next, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a month for three consecutive months previous to that day, notifying all persons interested, and particularly the said John U. Whiteside, the Administrator aforesaid and Nancy Whiteside the widow, and Oliver Whiteside the son and heir of said Jonathan Whiteside, deceased, to appear at the office of the Clerk of this Court on that day and shew cause, if any they have or can, why the said John U. Whiteside, Administrator as aforesaid, should not then and there be decreed by this court to make titles in fee simple to the said John J. Henderson and Wm. M. Henderson to said above described tracts of land, according to the condition of said bond.

M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.
March 25, 1845.—m3m.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

A Monthly Journal, devoted to the improvement of Southern Agriculture.

EDITED BY JAMES CUMAR, OF ATHENS, GA.

IN submitting to the Southern public the Prospectus of the Fourth Volume of the "SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR," which may now be regarded as permanently established, the Publisher does it unhesitatingly to assert to the high character of the work has attained under the editorial control of Mr. CUMAR, and therefore make a direct appeal to the Planters and Friends of Agriculture throughout the Southern States, to aid them in sustaining a publication devoted exclusively to the cause of Southern Agriculture.

The advantages and benefits resulting from Agricultural Periodicals, have been felt and acknowledged by the intelligent and reflecting Farmers of the Soil in all civilized nations; to be most useful, therefore, they should be extensively circulated among all classes of Agriculturists; if possible they should be in the hands of every man who tills a new of land, and to this end we invoke the aid of every one who feels an interest in the improvement of the Agriculture of the South.

The first number of the Fourth Volume will be issued on the 1st of January next. It is published Monthly, in Quarto form, each number contains SIXTEEN PAGES of matter, 9 by 12 inches square.

TERMS: One Copy, One Year, \$1.00
Six Copies, " " 5.00
Twenty-Five Copies, One Year, \$20.00
One Hundred " " " 75.00
The Cash System will be rigidly enforced. The cash must always accompany the order.
J. W. & W. S. JONES.
Augusta, Ga. Nov. 1845.

Rules before the Register of the 39th Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, on Monday 23d March, 1846.

William Williamson, vs. Thomas K. Cook and James Cook.

THIS day came the defendant Thomas K. Cook, by his Solicitor—having previously filed his cross bill to Complainant's original bill, praying the said Complainant and James Cook to be made parties defendant thereto; and upon his motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by affidavit of Complainant to said cross bill, that said James Cook is a non resident of the State of Alabama, and is a citizen of Itawamba county and State of Mississippi. It is ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in said State of Alabama, and on the Court-house door in Town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Cook to be and personally appear before the Register and Master of our said Court at his office in the Town of Jacksonville in the County of Benton, and plead, answer, or demur to said cross bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and leave given to take evidence ex parte on said cross bill as to him.

A true copy from the minutes:
R. G. EARLE, Register and Master of said Court.
April 1, 1846.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the hearing and determining upon said petition be set for the first Friday in July next, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a month for three consecutive months previous to that day, notifying all persons interested, and particularly the said John U. Whiteside, the Administrator aforesaid and Nancy Whiteside the widow, and Oliver Whiteside the son and heir of said Jonathan Whiteside, deceased, to appear at the office of the Clerk of this Court on that day and shew cause, if any they have or can, why the said John U. Whiteside, Administrator as aforesaid, should not then and there be decreed by this court to make titles in fee simple to the said John J. Henderson and Wm. M. Henderson to said above described tracts of land, according to the condition of said bond.

M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.
March 25, 1845.—m3m.

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One Hundred " " " 75.00
The Cash System will be rigidly enforced. The cash must always accompany the order.
J. W. & W. S. JONES.
Augusta, Ga. Nov. 1845.

JOHN FOSTER, Attorney at Law.

HAS returned to Jacksonville and will attend to any professional business entrusted to his care. Feb. 18, 1846.—1m.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 10.—No. 15.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1846.

Whole No. 486

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT.

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance, and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid. Advertisements inserted without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until ordered and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. For announcing candidates \$2 00, invariably in advance.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square. POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.



To change them for the regal vest and 'don' a kingly crown. Fame was too earnest in her joy—too proud of such a son—To let a robe and title mark a noble WASHINGTON!

England my heart is truly thine, my loved, my native earth! The land that holds a mother's grave, and gave that mother birth. Oh keenly sad would be the fate that thrust me from thy shore, And fluttering my breath that sigh'd, 'farewell forever more.' But did I meet such adverse lot, I would not seek to dwell Where olden heroes wrought the deeds for Homer's song to tell. Away, thou gallant ship! I'd cry, and bear me swiftly on; But bear me from my own fair land to that of WASHINGTON.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.

The barque Pons, said to be at Philadelphia, presents the most appalling accounts of a slave-ship, the number of its slaves, and still more of its victims, which the atrocious annals of the slave-trade have recently exhibited. The blood runs cold at the recital. Never was a more inhuman massacre (as we call it) perpetrated with more disgusting cruelty, and under the impulse of the vilest avarice. This infamous trade whose horrors are illustrated by this appalling exhibition, calls for the strongest chastisement. Some signal examples must be made under the act of Congress. The justice, the humanity of the nation—the spirit of the age, cries aloud for vengeance; and upon whom can it more properly fall than upon the present perpetrators! The act of May, 1820, condemns any citizen of the United States being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign vessel engaged in the slave-trade, or any person whatsoever, being of the crew or ship's company of any vessel owned in whole or in part, or navigated for or in behalf of any citizen of the United States, &c. &c. as a pirate to be adjudged as such; and on conviction thereof before the circuit court of the United States for the district wherein he may be brought or found, shall suffer death. We cannot hesitate to believe for one moment that the Navy Department will do its duty in the premises, and the judicial authority of the United States will, by the most decided legal measures, avenge the violated laws of the country upon these pirates and murderers, if this case should fall within the per-view of the law. The evil ought to be arrested, if possible, by the punishment of such cold-blooded and avaricious monsters. Every person who is a party to it should be unmasked and punished in some form or other. What an appeal, too, does the wretched condition of the unhappy Africans make to the humanity of the United States!

Our Philadelphia correspondent writes us that the Pons, as well as the traffic in which she was engaged, was not in the hands of the citizens of this city. The Philadelphia United States Gazette has this paragraph:

"We are informed upon good authority that the Barque Pons was sold at Rio de Janeiro as a trader, by her owners, and that all interest in her on the part of the Philadelphians, ceased some time since. Her former commander, Capt. Graham, under the Philadelphia owners, was, at last advised, lying sick at Rio de Janeiro, and intended to return to the city by the first opportunity. He could not therefore have been on board at the time of the capture."

OFFICIAL.

UNITED STATES SHIP YORKTOWN.

Kabinda, (Africa,) Dec. 16, 1845. Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I addressed a letter to you on the 30th ult. giving an account of the capture of the American barque Pons, of Philadelphia, with eight hundred and ninety six slaves on board, a duplicate of which I now enclose. I was so anxious to despatch the vessel in the shortest time for Liberia, in order to land the slaves, and relieve them from their miserable confinement, that it was not in my power to give you a more particular account of this vessel. I will now endeavor to do so, and also state some facts which have since come to my knowledge.

The Pons, under the command of James Berry was at anchor at Kabinda for about twenty days before she took on board the slaves, during which time she was closely watched by her British Majesty's brig Signet Commander Layton. At about nine o'clock on the morning of the 27th of November the Cygnet got under way and stood to sea. Immediately Berry gave up the ship to Gallano, who commenced getting on board the water, provisions & slaves; and so expeditions were they in their movements, that at eight o'clock that evening the vessel was under weigh, having embarked nine hundred & three slaves. Instead of standing directly to sea, she kept in with the coast during the night. At daylight they were off Kabongo about twenty five miles to the north of Kabinda, when they discovered the Cygnet in the offing. They immediately furled all their sails, and drifted so near the shore, that the negroes lined the beach in hopes of a shipwreck. They continued in this position until meridian, when finding they had not been dis-

covered, they set their lower sails in order to clear the shore, and as the Cygnet drew off from the land, they afterwards set their lofty ones. Two days afterwards we captured her. Her crew consisted of Spaniards, Portuguese, Brazilians, & some from other countries; and although continuing under the American flag, with probably American papers, not one American on board.

As I could not despatch her the evening of her capture, she kept company with us that night. The next morning I regretted to learn that eighteen had died, and one jumped overboard. So many dying in so short a time, was accounted for by the captain in the necessity he had of thrusting below all who were on deck and closing the hatches when he first fell in with us in order to escape detection.

The vessel has no slave deck, and upwards of eight hundred and fifty were piled, almost in a bulk, on the water casks below; these were males; about forty females were confined in one half of the round-house cabin on deck, the other half of the cabin remaining for the use of the officers. As the ship appeared to be less than three hundred and fifty tons, it seemed impossible that one half could have lived to cross the Atlantic. About two hundred filled up the spardeck alone, when they admitted to come up from below, & yet the captain assured me that he intended to have taken four hundred more on board if he could have spared the time.

The stench from below was so great that it was impossible to stand more than a few moments near the hatchways. Our men who went below from curiosity, were forced to lie sick in a few minutes; then all the hatches were oil. What must have been the sufferings of these poor wretches when the hatches were closed! I am informed that very often in these cases, the stronger will strangle the weaker; and this was probably the reason why so many died or rather were found dead, the morning after the capture. None but an eye witness can form a conception of the horrors these poor creatures must endure in their transit across the ocean.

I regret to say that most of this misery is produced by our own countrymen; they furnish the means of conveyance in spite of existing enactments; and although there are strong circumstances against Berry, the late master of the "Pons," to induce me to detain him, if I should meet with him, yet I fear neither he nor his employers can be reached by our present laws. He will no doubt make it appear that the "Pons" was beyond his control, when the slaves were brought on board. Yet from the testimony of the men who came over from Rio as passengers, there is no doubt the whole affair was arranged at Rio between Berry and Gallano before the ships sailed. These men state that the first place they anchored was at Onin, near the river Lagos, in the Bight of Benin; here they discharged a portion of their cargo, and received on board a number of hogheads or pipes filled with water. These were stowed on the ground tier and a tier of casks containing spirits were placed over them. They were then informed that these vessels were going to Kabinda for a load of slaves.

On their arrival at the latter place, the spirit was kept on board until a few days before Berry gave up the command, covering up the water casks in order to elude the suspicions of any cruiser. For twenty days did Berry wait in the roadstead of Kabinda, protected by the flag of his country, yet closely watched by a foreign man-of-war, who was certain of his intention; but the instant that cruisers compelled to withdraw for a few hours, he springs at the opportunity of enriching himself and owners, and disgracing the flag which protected him.

As we are short handed, I have shipped these men, much to their gratification, who came out as passengers in the Pons from Rio to Kabinda, in order that their testimony may be taken, should Berry be in the United States on our return, and committed for trial. I have landed the balance of the prize crew here, with the exception of one who died of coast fever a few days after he came on board the ship.

I have the honor to be, sir, With much respect, Your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. BELL,

Commander.

To the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,

Secretary of the Navy of the United States,

Washington city.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 10.

JOHN U. WARING KILLED.—On Saturday last, about the middle of the day, John U. Waring, while passing along main street, Versailles, between Divine's Tavern and Shelton's Tavern, was shot down. On examining the wound it was discovered that the ball had entered the forehead just above the eye and had passed downward cutting the tongue. The inference of course was that the shot came from an elevated position. On search we understood a rifle was found in the garret of Shelton's Tavern, near the gable window, bearing the signs of a fresh explosion; and as the place was the only one from which such a shot could have been aimed, public opinion is unanimous that it came thence. We have not learned that any particular person is suspected of committing the deed. Mr.

Waring himself was a man of desperation and violence. He, it was, that slew the late Samuel Q. Riceardson; and he had been engaged in many a bloody encounter. Indeed, we can scarcely remember, when he was not notoriously at deadly feud with respectable citizens, and he was commonly regarded as an enemy of mankind, having made few friends and many bitter foes. Although there may be few who will mourn his death—though there may be many who will rejoice that the world is rid of a dangerous and desperate man of blood—all must unite in condemnation of the manner of the dreadful deed. He died about twenty-four hours after receiving the shot. On a post mortem examination, it was found that the bullet had passed down his throat into his lungs. The examination disclosed a fact long suspected, that he wore a strong coat of mail, made of steel.

Commonwealth.

DEATH OF JOHN U. WARING.

The last number of the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette contains the following very interesting account of the last moments of this notorious and remarkable man:

We have heard it stated that no "coat of mail" was found upon his body after death. He was, in his life and death, a most unfortunate man. From some cause or other, his mind appears to have taken a wrong bent many years ago, which led him into a long series of acts of an unjustifiable character, and involved him in innumerable feuds, and almost continual combats. We became acquainted in 1826-27, while he was residing in Union county, in this State, and have been tolerably familiar with his history, both before and since that period. Since the conclusion of the border wars between England and Scotland, few men have acted a similar part in civilized life. At times he was upon terms of defiance with the whole community in which he lived; his life has been repeatedly attempted; he was always "armed to the teeth" when he left his own house, which was itself almost an arsenal. When killed, he had a brace of six barreled pistols, and a large bowie-knife upon his person, and was momentarily expecting an attack from some one of his notorious foes.

He was a lawyer, and most of his difficulties originated from the mode in which he practised his profession. By buying up old and doubtful claims he involved himself in endless litigation; and the bitterness generally attendant upon such cases, was deepened and widened by the manner in which he conducted his suits. No apprehension of personal danger ever deterred him from purchasing those claims, or prosecuting them to the utmost afterwards. On the contrary the prospect of it seemed rather an additional inducement; and he was at all times ready to defend them by tongue, pen, or pistol.

Had his mode of warfare been more bold and open, he would have avoided much of the obloquy, which his course drew down upon him. But so exceedingly circumspect had he been in always placing himself in an apparently justifiable position, legally, that many doubted his personal courage. It is but fair, however, to say that his life had been secretly aimed at by his enemies, and that he displayed unyielding firmness from the time of receiving his death-wound up to the hour of his death.

The ball entered just above his left eye, which was forced from its socket and rested on his cheek; it passed through the root of his tongue, down his throat, and perforated his lungs. Immediately after recovering from a few moments of insensibility, he made signs for writing materials; finding he was misunderstood, with all the force he could muster, he feebly articulated the word—"ink." Supposing he wished his will written, a lawyer was called in for that purpose. Waring refused his assistance, drew the materials towards him, and wrote a number of notes, requesting the attendance of his son-in-law, papers from the Clerk's office, and his own residence, &c. &c. Having procured what he required, although bleeding freely internally, with the blood gushing rapidly at short intervals from his nostrils and mouth, without displaying the slightest symptoms of pain, he proceeded calmly and sternly with his final task, at which he was engaged until late at night. He completed some unfinished contracts, entered into a new one, gave receipts, settled accounts, brought a suit, drew up his will, and arranged his worldly affairs as far as it was possible.

The scene, whilst thus engaged, has been described as one of the most melancholy and appalling which was probably ever witnessed. The internal hemorrhage compelled him to remain in a sitting posture from the time he was wounded until he died. His gray hairs dabbling with his own blood, with which his dress and person were almost entirely covered—his spectacles pressed firmly down upon his protruded eye, which rested in ghastly prominence upon his cheek, he plied his pen with relentless determination. Life's last moments were ebbing fast—minutes had become to him things of the last importance. Yet, precious as the fleeting moments were, his labors were greatly lengthened by the occasional rapid ejection of gore from his mouth, bespattering and obliterating what he had written.—Pushing the blood-stained sheets aside, his task was again resumed with unshaken firmness. In this seeming conflict between destiny and himself, War-

ing triumphed. He lived twelve hours longer than the physicians deemed possible, and had still time to have paid some attention to his eternal welfare.—Our informant leads us to believe that this was entirely disregarded, and that he died as unforgiving as he had lived. It is said that one of his family begged, on bended knees, that he (Waring) would forgive his enemies—he shook his head and stamped his foot in stern denial.

So passed from this earth, after a life of turmoil, strife, bitterness, and bloodshed, John U. Waring. May his spirit find more peace in the next, than was vouchsafed to him in this world.

CALIFORNIA.

The emigration which will flow into California from our eastern and middle states, will, if we mistake not, exceed that towards the prairies of the west.—The emigrant is aware that wherever he goes he must labor, but he now begins to calculate the hazard of the climate; the congestive fevers on the borders of our rivers, and the very natural security of dry and equal climates, and it holds out the greatest attraction, although at a considerable distance. Three expeditions it is said are preparing to march for California. One from Fort Smith on the Arkansas, numbering one thousand souls, under charge of Mr. Leavitt. Major Russell, of Missouri, with a party of friends from Kentucky, is making active preparations for departure. Mr. Grayson with his company will leave Independence, Mo., for the valley of Sacramento all in this month. They are all respectable families, well provided, and will proceed entirely at their ease. Success attend them. The natural advantages of California are no where surpassed: the climate is salubrious—it is perpetual Spring—a medium between the heat of summer and the cold of winter; the thermometer seldom ranging higher than 74 in summer or lower than 50 in winter.—A soil not exceeded for productiveness, and the various articles of agriculture growing spontaneously in excessive abundance, without cultivation; with cattle in the greatest quantity, where hides, tallow, and meat are valuable articles of merchandise; gold, silver, gems, copper, lead, coal and all the mineral riches known; with fine harbors on the Pacific, near China and the Indian ocean, and near our own coast, when the Canal is finished, uniting the Atlantic and Pacific. There is no place holding out such inducements as California or Oregon.—Mobile Herald.

(From the Rochester Advertiser, Extra, March 15.)

THUNDER CALAMITY AT BUFFALO.—\$100,000 Worth of Property Destroyed!—We are informed by a passenger, who left Buffalo this morning that that city was visited by a dreadful calamity last evening at 7 o'clock. About that time, the ice in the Creek gave way, and came down like a perfect avalanche, carrying every thing before it. Between the foot of Main street and the Lake there were some 15 or 20 canal boats, every one of which disappeared, no one knew whither, but it is supposed, were jammed together between the steamboats, and completely demolished.

The steamers United States, Wisconsin, Chautauque, Frankfort, Indian Queen and two or three others, are greatly injured. The Chautauque had the upper works entirely carried away and torn to pieces.

Every steamboat lying in the Creek was more or less injured, except the Clinton and Indiana.

The Rochester broke two cables, and dashed down the Creek with fearful velocity, carrying every thing before her, staying in a portion of the dock, and now lies partly under the dock. The injury done to this steamer alone, it is said, will amount to several thousand dollars.

About twenty schooners were lying in the Creek, and every one of them has been greatly damaged; some completely demolished.

The steamer Dole went down the stream about forty rods, stove in a portion of her hull, and sunk.

The propellers lying in the Creek were all badly injured; some of them damaged to a considerable amount.

It was generally supposed, when informant left that there were a considerable number of individuals on board the canal boats, which have disappeared. If so, the loss of life on board these and the steamers must be great.

Of course, it is impossible to estimate, with any degree of accuracy, the damage done, but it is supposed to be not less than one hundred thousand dollars.

GRAIN.—The N. Y. Sun says they are sweeping the barns and granaries clean in the West, and collecting all the remnants of the crops for market. In the different warehouse on the Miami Canal, they are storing all they can collect for shipment. One firm had 24,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000 of oats, 1,000 bbls. of flour 1,000 bushels of rye, and 400 of barley. Another has 2,000 hogs in warehouse; another 3,000 bushels flaxseed. These have been the accumulations of a single week; and the amount therefore of produce, which will find its way to market, from the West, will be sufficient to supply all Europe, and if the born laws are modified, immense crops will be collected the ensuing season.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,

On the subject of the National Defences.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1846.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the inquiry of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 17th inst. whether, in my judgement, "any circumstances connected with, or growing out of, the foreign relations of this country require at this time an increase of our naval or military force," and, if so, "what those circumstances are," I have to express the opinion that a wise precaution demands such increase.

In my annual message of the 2nd of December last, I recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress an increase of our naval force, especially of our steam navy, and the raising of an adequate military force to guard and protect such of our citizens as might think proper to emigrate to Oregon. Since that period, I have seen no cause to recall or modify these recommendations. On the contrary, reasons exist which, in my judgment, render it proper not only that they should be promptly carried into effect, but that additional provisions should be made for the public defence.

The consideration of such additional provisions was brought before appropriate committees of the two houses of Congress, in answer to calls made by them, in reports prepared, with my sanction, by the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, on the 29th of December and the 6th of January last; a mode of communication with Congress not unusual, and, under existing circumstances, believed to be most eligible. Subsequent events have confirmed me in the opinion that these recommendations were proper as precautionary measures.

It was a wise maxim of the Father of his Country, that "to be prepared for war, is one of the most efficient means of preserving peace;" and that "avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace," we should "remember also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it." The general obligation to perform this duty is greatly strengthened by facts known to the whole world. A controversy respecting the Oregon territory now exists between the United States and Great Britain; and while, as far as we know, the relations of the latter with all European nations are of the most pacific character, she is making unusual and extraordinary armaments and warlike preparations, naval and military, both at home and in her North American possessions.

It cannot be disguised that however sincere may be the desire of peace, in the event of a rupture these armaments and preparations would be used against our country.—Whatever may have been the original purposes of those preparations, the fact is undoubted that they are now proceeding, in part at least, with a view to the contingent possibility of a war with the United States. The general policy of making additional warlike preparations was distinctly announced in the speech from the throne, as late as January last, and has since been reiterated by the Ministers of the Crown in both houses of Parliament. Under this aspect of our relations with Great Britain I cannot doubt the propriety of increasing our means of defence, both by land and by sea. This can give no cause of offence, nor increase the danger of a rupture. If, on the contrary, we should fold our arms in security and at last be involved in sudden hostilities for the maintenance of our just rights without any adequate preparation, our responsibility to the country would be of the gravest character. Should collision between the two countries be avoided, as I sincerely trust it may be the additional charge upon the Treasury, in making the necessary preparations, will not be lost, while, in the event of such a collision, they would be indispensable for the maintenance of our national rights and national honor.

I have seen no reason to change or modify the recommendations of my annual message in regard to the Oregon question. The notice to abrogate the treaty of the 6th of August, 1827, is authorized by the treaty itself, and cannot be regarded as a warlike measure, and I cannot withhold my strong conviction that it should be promptly given. The recommendations are in conformity with the existing treaty, and would afford to American people in Oregon no more than the same measure of protection which has long since been extended to British subjects in that territory.

The State of our relations with Mexico is still in an unsettled condition. Since the meeting of Congress another revolution has taken place in that country, by which the Government has passed into the hands of new rulers. This event has prostrated, and may possibly defeat, the settlement of the differences between the United States and that country. The Minister of the United States to Mexico, at the last advices, had not been received by the existing authorities. Demonstrations of a character hostile to the United States continue to be made in Mexico, which has rendered it proper, in my judgement, to keep nearly two thirds of our army on our South-western frontier. In doing this much of the regular military posts have been reduced to small force, inadequate to their defence, should an emergency arise.

In view of these "circumstances," it is my "judgment" that "an increase of our naval and military force is at this time required," to place the country in a state of defence. At the same time it is my settled purpose to pursue such a course of policy as may be best calculated to preserve, both with Great Britain and Mexico, an honorable peace, which nothing will so effectually promote, as unanimity in our councils and a firm maintenance of all our just rights.

JAMES K. POLK.

CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

(Concluded.)

The other line of policy looked to the termination of the existing war, and the taking possession of the territory. The bill of 1849, already alluded to, was intended as the first step. I opposed it, not only because I believed that some of its provisions violated the convention, and that the course it indicated was highly impolitic. It seemed to me, indeed, to require little reflection to perceive that if the bill should pass, and the policy it indicated be adopted, that negotiation or war would necessarily follow; and that, if the former should be resorted to in the first instance, to prevent war, it would be tantamount to a compromise of war. There could be no other result. Nor was it more difficult to perceive, that if the question was compromised, it must be on the basis of the 49th parallel. The past history of the affair, the fact that it had been frequently offered by us substantially as an ultimatum, added to the fact that 49 deg. was the boundary on this side of the rocky mountains, left no doubt on my mind that, if settled by compromise, it must not be on that basis. It is not that I am opposed to a settlement on that basis, but that I believe that it would be inferred that Great Britain could not accede to it consistently with her honor. I am not of that impression. Things have greatly changed since our offers were made and rejected by her. Then the advantages under the convention were all in her favor; but now they have turned in favor of us. Then our capacity to settle the country was small; but now, for reasons already stated, they are great; and what is far from being immaterial, this increased capacity to settle and colonize strengthens the foundation of our claims to the territory. The capacity to settle and colonize a contiguous open region not capable of being settled or colonized by any other power, goes back to the original principles on which all claim to territory is founded.

Seeing that such would necessarily be the consequence of the line of policy indicated by the bill, and wishing to avoid both compromise and war, I took a decided stand against it. I was very ably seconded in my opposition; so much, that notwithstanding the apparently large majority in its favor, when the discussion commenced, it passed this body by an equivocal majority of one. I say equivocal, because one of the senators felt himself constrained by accidental causes to vote for the measure, after he had avowed his opinion against it. Since then, session measures have been introduced to give notice and extend our authority over the territory, with a view ultimately of taking possession of the whole. As anticipated, negotiation, in order to avoid war, followed; and now we are brought to the alternative of compromise or fighting as ought to have been foreseen from the beginning. I again repeat, that I am in no way responsible for the present state of things; but I am compelled in consequence to vote for compromise and notice, the responsibility rests on my friends behind me, whose course has forced on the government into it by the line of policy they have pursued. I do not impeach their patriotism; but I cannot but think that they permitted their zeal in behalf of the territory, and the impatience of their representatives to occupy it, to get the control of their better judgment.

Having been thus brought, by the line of policy to which I was opposed, to choose between compromise and war, I without hesitation take the former. In making the choice, I am actuated by no anxiety for the consequence of war. I know that in the existing state of the world, wars are necessary—that the most sacred regard for justice and equity, and the most cautious policy, cannot always prevent them. When war must come, I may as well meet it on my own terms, as to be found among those who may fight, but I shall take care never to contribute by my vote to the introduction of war, when I can do so fairly avoided. I am, in principle, opposed to war, and in favor of peace, because I regard war as a positive evil. As a good, I shall ever cling to peace, so long as it can be preserved consistently with the safety and the honor of the country; and as opposed to war, I shall ever resist it, so long as it may be resisted consistently with the same considerations. I am emphatically opposed to it in this case, because peace, in my opinion, can be preserved consistently with both, and war avoided without sacrificing either. I am opposed to it for the additional reason, because it would be, in my opinion, highly impolitic—a consideration never to be overlooked when a question of the kind is under consideration. I regard it as highly impolitic in this case, because I believe that, should we resort, to it, we would lose, instead of securing, the two objects for which it would be avowedly declared, as I shall now proceed to state.

The first is, to secure what is claimed to be our rights to the whole of Oregon, under the cry of "all of Oregon or none." There who would go into it for that object will, in my opinion, find in the end that "none" is much more probable than "all." In coming to this conclusion, I concede to my countrymen the highest bravery, energy, patriotism, and intelligence, which can be brought to bear. But these cannot overcome the great obstacles which we would have to encounter, compared to what Great Britain would have in a contest for Oregon. As long as she has a large force in the East, and remains mistress of the Pacific, she will be able to place there a much more efficient force, and at far less expense, than we possibly can at present, which would there decide the contest in her favor.

But were it otherwise, from the nature of the contest, Oregon, though the cause of the war, would be speedily forgotten. The struggle once begun, would soon cease to be for Oregon. Higher and far more powerful motives would soon guide the contest. It would speedily become a struggle for mastery between the greatest power in the world on one side, against the most growing on the other. Actuated by all the feelings belonging to such a struggle, each side would put forth all their vigor, energy, resources, and overlooking minor points, would aim to strike the most vulnerable point, and where each might have the greatest advantage, leaving Oregon to be won or lost as the contingencies of so mighty a contest might decide.

The next object, as is alleged, is to protect our citizens in Oregon. What first been said is enough to prove how utterly it must fail. Instead of protection, war would most certainly sacrifice them; and that is a strong reason, with me, for opposing it. I feel our obligation to protect them as citizens, and brethren, and kindred. We have encouraged them to emigrate, and I will not give a vote which, in my opinion, would ruin and abandon them. But what war would fail to effect, would be certainly accomplished by compromise on the line offered by the President. There are none of our citizens, if I am correctly informed, settled north of 49 deg. Establish that line, and we would give our citizens in Oregon peace and security, and with them full opportunity to realize their object in emigrating.

But passing from Oregon, I take broader ground, and oppose war for reasons looking to the whole. I see nothing to hope from war, be its result what it may. On the contrary, I believe that the most successful and triumphant war that could be waged—one in which all would be accomplished which its most extravagant advocates could dare hope for—in which we should conquer the Canadas, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia—in which we should drive the British flag to the continent, and compel Great Britain to yield the whole by treaty, in the short period of ten years, would be disastrous to us. I allude not to ravages and devastations in the oceans of blood that must flow, and the manifold losses and miseries which would accompany the war. They are common to all wars; but however vividly painted, they have but little effect in deterring a brave people from a resort to it. No doubt these inflictions would be very great in a contest between two nations of such immense power, and so situated as to be able to do each other the greatest harm in war and the greatest good in peace. But as great as the devastation and destruction of life

would be in such a struggle, they are of a nature to be speedily repaired on our side. The indomitable industry and enterprise of our people, with the great resources of the country, would soon repair the former, while our rapidly increasing population would speedily repair the latter. War has far heavier calamities for a free people than these, though less visible—calamities in their nature not easily remedied. I refer to the danger to the peace and political changes which often follow in its train, in the character of the people and their institutions. A war between us and Great Britain, such as has been described, in which every nerve and muscle on either side would be strained to the utmost, and every dollar put in requisition which could be commanded, could not fail, under present circumstances, to work most disastrous, and I fear incalculable changes in the social condition of our people, and in their political institutions. To realize the consequences in this respect, which must follow, it is necessary to look to the immense extent to which it would range. It would, in all probability, prove a Mexican and an Indian war, as well as a war with Great Britain, and as such would extend to every portion of our entire frontier, including the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and the entire coast, constituting a circuit of probably not less than 3,000 miles. It would require, in order to conduct it with the energy necessary to bring it to its short time to the successful termination supposed, especially in a war for mastery, immense exertions on land and water. Two navies—one on the Atlantic and the other on the lakes—six or seven armies, would be required for the purpose, on the supposition that Oregon would be abandoned. One army would be required on the Mexican frontier, and let me once more at the mention of such a power. Feible as it now is, when paid and supported by British gold, and trained and commanded by British officers, Mexico would prove a formidable enemy. See what British skill and training have made of the feeble Spaniards. The Mexicans are a brave and a hardier people, and, what is no small point, would constitute the cheapest of all armies. There must be, in addition, one to guard the Gulf frontier; another to guard the southern coast; another to guard the frontier on the Atlantic; another to assail the north-east frontier on the side of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; another to assail the Canadian, and finally another to protect our widely extended Indian frontier. All these, in so mighty a struggle against the greatest of all powers, putting forth her utmost strength, would require a force, including the two navies, of not less, I would suppose, than 200,000 men, continually in pay. The expense would be enormous. One of the most venerable and experienced of our citizens, Mr. Gallatin, has estimated it at 65 or 70 millions of dollars annually, if my memory serves me. My impression is that it falls far short of the actual cost, and that \$100,000,000 would not be an over estimate. Supposing the sum of \$50,000,000 could be annually raised by taxation—a sum far greater, or less, as he estimates, and in his opinion much less, what could be effected?—it would leave \$300,000,000 annually to be raised by loans, or a forced paper circulation. Now, allowing the war to continue for ten years, there would be incurred a debt in the time of \$500,000,000, according to these estimates. Even that, it is probable, would fall much short of the reality, assuming the sum stated to be annually required. It would be difficult to obtain loans in Europe, for, owing to the conduct of some of the States in reference to the population, and other causes, not necessary to state, the feeling of Europe would, I fear, be generally against us, while our own resources would not be sufficient to raise the sum required without a great depreciation of our credit, with a loss of 20, 30, or 40 per cent., before the termination of the war, in contracting loans, or in consequence of the depreciation of our paper circulation. Including all, our public debt would at the end of the struggle, be probably not less than six or seven hundred millions of dollars. But this is not all.

We would be plunged into the paper system as deep as we were in the days of the revolution, and would terminate the war with a mortgage of six or seven hundred millions of dollars on the labor of our people—for on labor the whole must fall ultimately, while a large portion of this vast amount would go into the pockets of those who struck not a blow, nor lost a drop of blood in the contest, and who acquired their gains by resting upon the distress of the government to drive hard and unscrupulous bargains. In addition, we should have the difficult task to perform of restoring to a sound state a greatly depreciated paper circulation, or of extricating ourselves from it whatever way we can—a task which cannot be performed without great distress to the country and ruinous effect to that large and not usually the enterprising portion of the community, the holders of all the paper of the government, and highly injurious to the social relations of the people. A powerful artificial class would be created, an idle, a poor and dependent one on the other.

Nor would its effect on our political institutions be less disastrous. A war would obliterate the line of distinction, in a great measure, between the federal and the State governments, by conferring on the former vastly increased power and influence. We would hear no more of State rights. The federal government would become a great national consolidated government. Our very success would give a military impulse to the public mind and to the character of the government which it would be hard, if possible, to overcome, and which would seek conquest after conquest, until a spirit would be engendered totally inconsistent with the genius of our system of government. It would then be a straight and downward march, which leads to a new era, to a new State, to a new system, to a new era—a military despotism. In the mean time, we would have to provide for three or four successful generals, who would soon be competing for the presidency; and before the generation which waged the war would have passed away, they might possibly witness a contest between hostile generals for that supreme office—a contest between him who might conquer Mexico, and him who might conquer Canada, terminated by the sword.

I appeal to the gentlemen near me—to the warm advocates for "all of Oregon or none," regardless of this mighty hazard, and whose separation from us on this question I regret, and solemnly put the question to them—Is it for such a purpose, who assume to be great patriots, that you, who are the enemies of the paper system, and of all artificial classes of society—is it for you to support a course of policy which might lead to such disastrous consequences?

But I suppose war not simply on the patriotic ground of the citizen looking to the freedom and prosperity of his own country, but on still broader grounds, as a friend of improvement, civilization, and progress. Viewed in reference to them, it is not at all as I ever have been desirous to preserve the general peace which now blesses the world. Never in its history has it been so peaceful as at present. It is a peace which has been secured since the termination of the Great war in Europe, with the battle of Waterloo, for the great advances made in all these particulars. Chemical and mechanical discoveries and inventions have multiplied beyond all former example, adding with their advance to the comforts of life in a degree greater and more universal than all that was ever known before. Civilization has, in the same period, made great advances in the arts and sciences, and the general progress of knowledge, and its diffusion through all ranks of society, has outstripped all that had gone before it. The two great agents of the physical world have become subject to the will of man, and made subservient to his wants and enjoyments; I allude to steam and electricity, under whatever name the latter may be called. The former has overcome distance both on land and water, in the extent of which former generations had not the least conception to be possible. It has in effect reduced the Atlantic to half its former width, while, at the same time, it has added three-fold to the rapidity of intercourse by land. Within the same period, electricity, the greatest and most diffused of all known physical agents, has been made the instrument for the transmission of thoughts, I will not say with the rapidity of lightning, but by lightning itself. Magic wires are stretching themselves in all directions over the earth, and when their mystic meshes shall have been united and perfected, our globe itself will become enshrouded with sensitiveness, so that whatever touches on any one point, will be instantly felt on every other. All these improvements—all this increasing civilization—all the progress now making, would be in a great measure arrested, if we were to have the commencement of a new era, a new civilization, more refined, more elevated, more intellectual, more moral, than the present and all preceding it. Shall it be we who shall incur the high responsibilities or regarding its advance, and by such a war as this would be?

I am, in this connection, opposed to war between the United States and Great Britain. They are the two countries the farthest in advance in this great career of

improvement and amelioration of the condition of our race. They are, besides, the two most commercial, and are diffusing, by their widely extended commerce, their blessings over the whole globe. We have been raised up by Providence for these great and noble purposes, and I trust we shall not fail to fulfill our high mission. I am, however, not prepared to say that England at this time, because I hold it was now to be decided, whether we are to exist in future as friends or enemies. War at this time, and for this cause, would decide in which of the two relations we shall hereafter stand. It would give birth to a struggle in which one or the other would have to succumb before it terminated, and which, in the end, might prove ruinous to both. On the contrary, if it can be avoided, powerful causes are now in operation, calculated to cement and secure a lasting—I hope a perpetual—peace between the two countries, by breaking down the barriers which impede their commerce and thereby uniting them more closely by a vastly enlarged commercial intercourse, equally beneficial to both. If we should now succeed in setting the example of free trade between us, it would force all other civilized countries to follow it in the end. The consequences would be to diffuse a prosperity greater and more universal than can be well conceived, and to unite by bonds of mutual interest the people of all countries. But in advocating the cause of free trade, I am actuated not less by the political consequences likely to flow from it, than the advantages to be derived from it on an economical point of view. I regard it in the dispensation of Providence, that the great means of securing in the long period of world by inspired prophets and poets, when war should be no more.

I am finally opposed to war, because peace—peace is preeminently our policy. There may be nations, restricted to a small territory, hemmed in on all sides, so situated that war may be necessary to their greatness. Such is not our case. Providence has given us an inheritance stretching across the entire continent from East to West, from the great ocean, and from North to South, for the great good of the people of the temperate zone. It comprises a region not only of vast extent, but abundant in all resources; excellent in climate; fertile and exuberant in soil; capable of sustaining in the plentiful enjoyment of all the necessities of life a population of ten times our present number. Our great mission, as a people, is to occupy this vast domain to peopled it with an intelligent, virtuous and industrious population, to convert the forests into cultivated fields; to drain the swamps and morasses, and cover them with rich harvests; to build up cities, towns, and villages in every direction, and to unite the whole by the most rapid intercourse between all the parts. War would but impede the fulfillment of this high mission, by absorbing the means and diverting the energies which would be devoted to the purpose. On the contrary, secure peace, and time under the guidance of wisdom and justice, and wise and industrious men, will speedily accomplish the whole. I ventured to say wise and masterly activity, in despite of the attempt to cast ridicule upon the expression. Those who have made the attempt would seem to confound such inactivity with mere inaction. Nothing can be more unlike. They are as idle as the poles. The one is the offspring of ignorance, or indifference. 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safe in Texas when I left you, and received my pay from those I had claims against, in March last, and through the persuasions of some of my friends, who were then preparing to go to Mexico, on a trading expedition, I was influenced to purchase some goods, and went with them to Chihuahua, in the northern part of the Republic of Mexico. We sold out our goods at about one hundred per cent. profit, and were on our way back; when we were arrested at San Luis Potosi, by order of Gen. Arista, under the charge of being Texans, who fought against Santa Anna, in Texas in 1836.

On hearing the cause of our detention, I resolved never to surrender, and was fired upon, and wounded in seven places; having my left arm & right thigh both broken, I was unable to fight any. I was then lashed on the back of a mule, and carried to the city of Mexico, where I was cast into a dungeon for six months, and never saw the sun, or day light after getting well of my wounds. I was removed to this miserable place to await my trial. This morning I was brought into the Court room, and the sentence read to me, that I was to be shot to death by order of the Court Martial.

1st. For taking up arms, and fighting against the Central party, or army in Mexico, in 1836.

2nd. For having taken the oath of allegiance to support the independence of Texas.

3d. For having come into Mexico, selling goods, without license or passport.

4th. For refusing to surrender, and killing three Mexicans before I was taken.

These are the charges for which I am to die. I have never been permitted to write a word until to day, I was told by the Alcade, that I might write one letter, and one only, and he would have it sent to New Orleans, or wherever I wished. He informed me, that everything that could be done, had been done, to save me, but all to no purpose. Don't grieve, it will do no good, before this case possibly reach you I shall be in eternity. I don't intend that a tear shall dampen my eyes. I die like a soldier—Texas will avenge my blood. It is hard that I have no chance for my life. I am now manacled down with no less than seventy pounds of chains about me. Oh God! there is no telling what I have suffered, death is preferable to my present situation. I can't say what I wish to, in this, but it is the last you will ever see from me. I hope to meet you in heaven.—Tell all my brothers and sisters to meet me there. Tell them all farewell for me, though they care but little for me, I am their brother. If I can get another sheet of paper, and get permission, I will write to Milton, concerning my land affairs in Texas, if not he or Robert must see to them, any how, they are worth attending to. Either of them can administer and become my lawful owners. My situation and condition are indelible, I can't say more. Keep this letter as long as you live, if you think any thing of me.

I had \$1,300 in gold, when I was taken, and about three hundred and sixty three dollars in silver, all of which the Alcade told me that the President, Gen. Herrera, would have remitted to the Treasurer of Texas, so that my relations should have it. I wish Milton or Robert to see to that, and get it, and pay off every debt I owe in Tennessee!—I owe but little in Texas. Poor unlucky creature I am.

Oh mother! My dear mother! tongue cannot express my feelings: but I die the death of a brave soldier.

Had I reached Texas in safety, again, I should have been back and paid every cent I owed.—No doubt there are many harsh words and thoughts against me there, but I can't help it now, fortune has turned against me.

My poor companions, I know not what has become of them. When I was so badly wounded, we were separated, and I have never heard of them since. Perhaps they were murdered.

To-morrow morning is Christmas, and I have to go to that world of spirits, from whence no traveller ever returns. My God save me!

Oh mother! the rising of one more sun to me, and then I shall try the realities of another world!

FAREWELL! FAREWELL! FAREWELL FOREVER!!
J. YOUNG BURNEY.

KINDNESS BETTER THAN FORCE.—If you want your horse or your servant to work well, you must endeavor to make them happy; happiness increases the strength and energies of both, and unhappiness diminishes them. When you find either of them weak in any particular point, do not press and harass the weakness, but show it indulgence. Do not urge either of them to do more than they are well able, as the more they are compelled to do to-day, the less they will do to-morrow. When you find your horse begin to slacken his speed, do not recklessly compel him to maintain it, but think how you yourself would like to be thus urged on beyond your strength. Do not worry your horse by repeated whip-strokes; as every blow robs the animal of some of its strength, and continual blows rob it also of the motives to exertion by the violence of the strokes on the skin, and also affect the muscles underneath on which the motions depend. If any person doubts this, a slight blow on his arm or leg will soon convince him of the truth. If you have two horses working together, and one horse is slower or weaker than the other, do not force it to do as much as the other, but rather slacken the speed, if even it is done by keeping the other horse back; and never use bearing reins; they are useless to the driver, vexatious to the horse, are the cause of many falls; but above all, be not too fond of showing them that you are their masters and they are your slaves; they know it well enough to their sorrow without this trouble.

MURDER.—We heard to-day of a most cruel and inhuman murder committed by a man named West, upon a slave, the prop-

erty of Dr. Hugh Marshall, near Selma. The negro, we understand, was whipped to death; his body is said to have been disgustingly lacerated. West had lately come to this State from Georgia, whither it is supposed he has fled. It is hoped he will be overtaken and brought to trial.
Dallas Gazette.

Q.—The following are the returns of the election for Colonel, in the 97th Reg. of the Alabama Militia, being the new Reg. formed during the sitting of the last Legislature, in the eastern part of Benton Co.—
William Barker & Matthew Alexander, were the candidates—Barker was elected by a majority of 21.

	Barker,	Alexander,
Sugarhill,	90	5
Pesnal's Mill,	14	4
Mayfield's,	10	23
Cane Creek,	27	36
Muskadine,	24	30
Carmichael's	4	50
	169	148
	146	

Barker's maj. 21.

From the Federal Union of the 4th inst.
THE GROWERS OF COTTON.

The principles of free trade, which have now taken such deep root in England, and which are long will be carried into successful operation must impart a powerful impulse to the agricultural pursuits of this country. It will at once be felt in all those sections of the Union where the bread stuffs are the principle staple; and the rearing of provision stock for market an object of attention.—But it may be asked, what effect will the repeal of the corn laws and a modification of the British tariff have upon the cotton growing interest? The effect will be indirect, nevertheless certain and beneficial. As these measures will reduce the price of provision in England, they will increase the means for supplying other necessities, and as a consequence enhance the consumption of cotton. But the effect will be not only to extend the consumption but also, if not to reduce the production, at least to prevent its rapid extension. It will keep in the wheat fields of Virginia & Maryland the thousands of slaves that are annually sent to the cotton fields of the south and west, to their production, already rendered almost valueless by insuperable abundance; it will diminish the amount of cotton grown in Tennessee and other regions adapted to provision and stock; it will divert labor to some extent to the culture of rice; it will cause emigrants to Texas and other regions, in their locations to have reference to other pursuits than the growing of cotton; and lastly, it will compel every cotton planter, to rely upon himself for his own provisions, and do what his interest has long imperatively demanded, make less cotton and hereby make more money.

We congratulate the growers of Cotton upon the prospect that has dawned on them. Let our own government imitate the example of Great Britain, let her reduce the odious tariff of 1842, the burden of which they have so long and patiently borne, & which has caused them to bow their heads like the bull rush. Then they may look up with the proud consciousness that their chains are loosened, and that they are free. With the world before them for a market, and with the enjoyment of the privilege of selling where they can sell best, and buying where they can buy cheapest, if prosperity shall not then be their portion, they will deserve to remain the dependent, oppressed, poverty stricken or poverty fearing class of the community, which the unjust exactions of their own and the British government have hitherto rendered them.

Mr. Heiss, the junior editor of the Washington Union, has been fined \$50, for his assault on Mr. Gray, the correspondent of the Charleston Mercury.—*See paper.*

Fifty dollars for the privilege of Con-
hiding a man is cheap—cheap as dirt.

THE "MONSTER DEBATE."

The Oregon question has been under debate in Congress for nearly three months. It was begun in the House of Representatives on the 2d January, and was continued in that body, with a few intermissions, until the 9th of February. On that day, the notice resolution was sent up to the Senate, where it has remained till the present day, (March 24.) When and how it is to terminate, no man will undertake to predict.—*IV. U.*

On the 18th ult., Gov. Yell submitted a motion, in the House of Representatives that after 1850 the seat of Government of the United States should be removed to St. Louis. Mr. Jones of Tennessee remarked that if the seat of Government were removed, it should be to a free State, and with that view, moved that "St. Louis" be stricken out and "Jeffersonville, Indiana," be inserted.—*Tus. Jour.*

Q.—So great was the anxiety to hear Mr. Calhoun's late speech in the Senate on the Oregon question, that many persons from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, visited Washington for the purpose. Although the speech was not delivered until between two and three o'clock P.M. the galleries of the Senate were filled at an early hour of the morning, and many were compelled to turn back without obtaining admittance. At the close of his remarks, Mr. Calhoun was warmly congratulated by Mr. Hannegan of Indiana, one of the most ultra Oregon men in the Senate.

Enfanta Dom.

A living frog was lately found in an English coal mine, at a depth of 42 fathoms from the surface, embedded in a solid lump of coal.

With regard to living on nothing, no living creature save a printer could do it. We don't believe the story.—*Vic. Sen.*

MORE HELP.—The democrats in the Senate will meet with strong aid from Gen. Houston, who took occasion to declare in a speech to the citizens of Galveston, that he is for the notice, and believes our title the best to the whole of Oregon. We have no doubt that Gen. Rusk is on the same side. They have both seen too much of "British intrigue to favor any diplomacy or policy that she may desire in regard to territory on this continent.—*Free Trade.*

Q.—Before the meeting of Congress, the whig presses predicted that Mr. Polk, by his rash and uncompromising course, would soon involve the country in all the horrors and calamities of an unjust war for "the whole of Oregon or none." The message came out however, and made known the fact that the Administration had offered to compromise by setting upon the basis of the 49th degree. This partially silenced the clamors for a while, but every whig journal with which we exchange soon returned to the charge of rashness, or a want of conciliation against the President, and this was rung in the public ear for weeks. Now, however, their tune is entirely changed. The President, they say, is about to compromise the rights and honor of the country by settling the question peaceably, and by such a division of the territory as they have heretofore approved!! The truth cannot be concealed or denied, our opponents are endeavoring to make party capital out of this important question, in which there should be no party.—*Lyn. Rep.*

The notice given by Mr. Allen, on Thursday, that the Senate would be called upon to go into Executive session at an early hour on (this) Monday, on a special matter distinct from the ordinary "Executive calendar," has given rise to much speculation in regard to the subject matter alluded to. Many persons are led to suppose that it refers to some proposition which the President will offer as to the Oregon question. This idea, however, seems to be altogether unfounded. The National Intelligencer of Saturday, states that the subject to which Mr. Allen referred, as requiring the early action of the Senate, is understood to be the Treaty recently concluded with the King of Belgium. The late esteemed Minister of Belgium, M. Serruys, being on the eve of his return home, we understand it is the very proper wish of our Government to pay him the compliment of making him the bearer of the ratification of the Treaty.

[N. Y. Morning News, March 23.]

TEXAS.—The Legislature of Texas has passed a bill ceding to the United States, according to the resolution of Congress, all her arms, barracks, navy and navy yards, public edifices, &c.

The Nomination of Volney E. Howard as Attorney General, was rejected in the Senate by a small majority. It is said the objections were on constitutional grounds, he having been elected to that Legislature and resigned his post.

A bill is before the Legislature, declaring that the people of Texas will sustain the Government in maintaining our rights to the whole of Oregon.—*Id.*

THE LADY'S BOOK.

We present this number of the Lady's Book to our patrons and the public with full assurance that it will meet with their approbation. An original design, by Darley, of Washington's first interview with Mrs. Custis, engraved in Ellis's best manner, is our first plate. Our second is one of our inimitable Fashion Plates, coloured—such a plate as only ourselves can give, engraved and coloured in this country agreeably to the pure tastes of our fair countrymen. We shall continue the fashions in this style throughout the year. Our next will be fashions for children's summer dresses.

To Travelling Agents, Book Stores, Periodical Agents, our Exchanges, &c., we offer for sale nearly 200 different varieties of Engravings on the cheapest terms. A ready sale can be effected for these admirable prints if the least effort be made. They comprise every variety, (see cover of Lady's Book for March.) and it is the greatest ever offered to the American public. For our lowest terms to use or sell again, please address us per Mail.

L. A. GODEY, 101 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

LITERARY NOTICE.

The proprietor of "Godey's Lady's Book" informs the public that he has, at very great expense, purchased the large subscription list of "ARTUR'S MAGAZINE." This at once places the circulation of the Lady's Book far ahead of ANY MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD.

At the same time that he adds this list to his own very extensive one, he procures the valuable assistance of

MR. T. S. ATTHUR

As a Contributor—than whom as a writer, no man in this country is better known.

Messrs. E. FERRETT & CO. have been induced to part with this Magazine for reasons independent of the purchase money.

Their rapidly increasing business in publishing cheap music, popular novels and other works, of the day, draws so heavily upon their time, that they cannot give proper attention to the large list of a monthly magazine. No one but a person engaged in periodical publishing has any idea of the unending toil connected with such a work; it is a business by itself, and requiring undivided attention. Such attention has always been given to the "Lady's Book," by its proprietor, and this is the secret of its unbounded success.

After the April number, the subscribers to Arthur's Magazine, who have paid in advance to that work will receive the "Lady's Book." The latter work will also be sent to such of the exchanges of Arthur's Magazine as are entitled to receive it on account of having copied the prospectus.

J. FORNEY & SON,
ARE now opening a splendid Stock of
Staple & Fancy dry Goods,
Hats and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes,
Books & Stationary, Saddles & Saddle-
Drug & Medicines, Hardware & Cutlery,
China, Glass & Earthenware,
Family Groceries,
Factory Thread, Castings & Nails,
Brass Clocks & Bells, Bolting Cloths,
No. 5 to 10,
MORFAT'S PILLS AND
PHENIX BITTERS.

To which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.
Jacksonville, April, 15.—4t.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, Special Term, April 4th, 1846.

CAME William P. Newell, Sheriff of Randolph County, Alabama, and Ex-officio Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of John Dobson, deceased, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court, his allegation in writing, setting forth that the said estate of John Dobson, deceased is insolvent, and praying that said estate may be declared insolvent, together with his schedule and accounts verified as the law directs—

It is therefore ordered, that the second Monday in May next be appointed to hear and determine the same, and that notice be given to the creditors of the estate of the filing of said allegation and the day appointed to hear and determine the same by publication in the Jacksonville Republican thirty days previous to said day, and by posting up at the court house door of this county a copy of such notice for thirty days previous to said second Monday in May next, and that similar notices issue to be served upon the creditors residing in this county, and that similar notices issue and be sent by mail to the creditors residing out of this county.

CHARLES W. STATHAM, Clk C.C.
April 4, 1846.—4t—\$7 50.

Register's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Chancery Court for the 39th Chancery District, Alabama, (at the prayer of Cuthbert G. Hudson, to subject the same for the balance due of the purchase money,) I will proceed to sell for cash in hand, at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on MONDAY THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, all the right and title that John Cochran and William H. Estill have in and to the South half of Lot No. 110 in the original plan of the Town of Jacksonville; and am authorized by said decree to make a deed, passing the title of said Cochran and Estill to the said Lot of land.

R. G. EARLE, Register and Master of said Court.
April 15, 1846.—5t—\$6.

Wetumpka Prices Current.

WAGON:	Per lb.	SPICES:	Per Gallon
Horns,	8 a 10	Brandy,	14 a 16
Sides,	8 a 10	French,	50 a 62
Shoulders,	7 a 8	American,	50 a 62
BACKING:	Per Yard,	Peach,	81 a 1 50
Country,	12 a 15	Apple,	75 a 81 00
Dressed,	13 a 14	Rump,	
Kentucky,	14 a 16	New England,	45 a 56
India,	12 a 20	Lafayette,	62 a 75
BALE ROPE:	Per lb.	St. Croix,	82 a 2 25
Northern,	6 a 6	Jamaica,	51 50 a 50
Kentucky,	7 a 8	Gins,	
BUTTER:	Per lb.	Holland,	81 75 a 2 00
Coshen,	22 a 34	American,	45 a 50
Country,	12 a 15	Whiskey,	
CHEESE:	Per lb.	Reckford,	30 a 33
Northern,	10 a 12	Common,	25
CIDAR:	Per Gallon,	SPICES, &c.:	Per lb.
Glumpague,	45 50 a 50	Pepper,	14 a 16
GREEN:	Per lb.	Ginger,	12 a 15
Green Havana,	8 a 10	Soleras,	20 a 25
Java,	15 a 17	Alum,	9 a 10
CORDIALS:	Per Gallon,	Borax,	30 a 35
Assorted,	54 50 a 50	Salt-petre,	60 a 70
SHERRY:	Per Dozen,	Chloride,	20 a 25
London,	84 00	Beeswax,	17 a 18
American,	83 50	Indigo,	75 a 82
SOAP:	Per lb.	Pumice,	6 a 8
Yellow,	6 a 7	Tallow,	6 a 7
White,	10 a 12	Cheating Tobacco,	12 a 15
Salt,	per sack,	STEEL:	Per lb.
1 50 a 1 50		German,	16
		American Blister,	12 1/2
		English,	18 a 25
		Cast,	
		SUGAR:	Per lb.
		Loaf,	14 a 17
		Lump,	13 a 14
		White,	13 a 14
		WINE:	Per Gallon
		Train,	87 a 81
		Port,	51 50 a 50
		Madira,	52 a 50
		Teneriffe,	51 25 a 1 50
		Sherry,	51 75 a 3 50
		Sweet Malaga,	60 a 70
		Port,	52 a 3 00
		Claret,	51 a 1 20
		Lisbon,	52 25 a 6 50
		Champagne,	58 a 12 00

Land and Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of Trust to me executed, by Wm. McGeehee on the 24th day of February, 1846, and duly recorded in the Clerk's office of Benton county, for the purpose of securing and paying off every creditor that holds a demand against him, the undersigned will, on the 24th day of April, next, at the residence of William McGeehee, on Cane Creek, Benton county, offer for sale, for cash between

Thirty-five and Forty-Like-ly Negroes,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls and children, most of which are likely, together with other personal property, consisting of

Horses, Mules, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, &c.

Also, that valuable Tract of Land, on which said McGeehee now resides, also a valuable tract of Land lying on Olanite and Talladega creeks, containing about 800 acres, &c. will also offer several Tracts of Land lying in Coosa and Talladega counties. Any or all of the above property can be sold at private sale by applying to me at Jacksonville, or at the residence of Wm. McGeehee where an agent will be found.

WM. L. TERRY, Trustee.

March 11, 1846.

*The Talladega Reporter will please publish the above five weeks and forward account to W. L. T.

State of Alabama,
Benton County.
Orphans' Court, Special Term, March 19th, 1846.

CAME John J. Henderson and William M. Henderson, and filed their petition in this Court, setting forth among other things, that on the 19th of March, 1842, they purchased of Jonathan Whiteside, then a citizen of this county and now deceased, two certain tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in this county, and known as the south half of Section No. 12, Township No. 15, Range No. 9 east in the Coosa Land District—also the west half of the N. W. quarter of Section 12, Township 15, Range 9 east in said District—also two hundred and thirty acres more or less, lying in the north half of Section No. 11, Township 15, Range 9 east in said District, for the sum of six thousand dollars, which petitioners aver, have been paid off and discharged, and that said Whiteside in his lifetime executed to petitioners his bond for titles to said lands, which is now shown to the court. Petitioners further aver, that said vender, Jonathan Whiteside had a good fee simple title to said land; that said Jonathan Whiteside died intestate, since the making of said bond, and that John U. Whiteside is Administrator of his estate, and that Nancy Whiteside is his widow and Oliver the son of the said Jonathan Whiteside are the only heirs of said decedent Jonathan Whiteside, who are of lawful age and years, and prays notices, &c.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the hearing and determining upon said petition be set for the first Friday in July next, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a month for three consecutive months previous to that day, notifying all persons interested, and particularly the said John U. Whiteside, the Administrator aforesaid and Nancy Whiteside the widow, and Oliver Whiteside the son and heir of said Jonathan Whiteside, deceased, to appear at the office of the Clerk of this Court on that day and shew cause, if any they have or can, why the said John U. Whiteside, Administrator as aforesaid, should not then and there be decreed by this court to make titles in fee simple to the said John J. Henderson and Wm. M. Henderson to said above described tracts of land, according to the condition of said bond.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
March 25, 1846.—m3m.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

A Monthly Journal, devoted to the improvement of Southern Agriculture.

EDITED BY JAMES CAMAK, OF ATHENS, GA.

IN submitting to the Southern public the Prospectus of the Fourth Volume of the "SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR," which may now be regarded as permanently established, the Publishers deem it unnecessary to advert to the high character of the work has attained under the editorial control of Mr. CAMAK, and therefore make a direct appeal to the Planters and Friends of Agriculture throughout the Southern States, to aid them in sustaining a publication devoted exclusively to the cause of Southern Agriculture.

The advantages and benefits resulting from Agricultural Periodicals, have been felt and acknowledged by the intelligent and reflecting Tillers of the Soil in all civilized nations to be most useful, therefore, they should be extensively circulated among all classes of Agriculturists; if possible they should be in the hands of every man who tills an acre of land, and to this end we invoke the aid of every one who feels an interest in the improvement of the Agriculture of the South.

The first number of the Fourth Volume will be issued on the 1st of January next. It is published Monthly, in Quarto form, each number contains SIXTEEN PAGES of matter, 9 by 12 inches square.

TERMS:

One Copy, One Year, \$1.00
Six Copies, " " 5.00
Twenty-Five Copies, One Year, \$20.00
One Hundred " " 75.00
The Cash System will be rigidly enforced. The CASE, must always accompany the order.

J. W. & W. S. JONES.
Augusta, Ga. Nov. 1845.

TO PRINTERS.

TYPE FOUNDRY

AND PRINTERS

FURNISHING

WARE-HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a new TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of

Job or fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, galley, Brans Rule, Steel Column do. Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entire new set of matrices with deep runners, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

A Mechanist constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months' insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKROFT & OVEREND,

68 Ann St.

New York, Aug. 6, 1845. 25—Cm

Runaway.

COMMITTED to the Jail of

DeKalb County, State of Ala-

bama, on the 21st March, 1846,

a negro man who says his name

is AMOS, and that he belongs

to a negro trader by the name of John

Hawkins, who purchased him of John

Living near Raleigh, North Carolina,

and that he left his owner near Columbus

Miss. about the 20th day of February last.

Said negro is about thirty years of age, is

about five feet five or six inches high, and

dark complexion. He had with him at the

time he was taken up, a pass, purporting

to have been signed by said Hawkins, authorizing him to go to the State of North

Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said negro away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. L. HAMPTON, Jailor of DeKalb County, Ala.

Lebanon April 1, 1846.—5t—\$6.

William Williamson, vs. Thomas K. Cook and James Cook.

THIS day came the defendant Thomas K. Cook, by his Solicitor—having previously filed his cross bill to Complainant's original bill, praying the said Complainant and James Cook to be made parties defendant thereto; and upon his motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by affidavit of Complainant to said cross bill, that said James Cook is a non resident of the State of Alabama, and is a citizen of Itawamba county and State of Mississippi. It is ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in said State of Alabama, and on the Court-house door in Town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Cook to be and personally appear before the Register and Master of our said Court at his office in the Town of Jacksonville in the County of Benton, and plead, answer, or demur to said cross bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and leave given to take evidence ex parte on said cross bill as to him.

A true copy from the minutes:
R. G. EARLE, Register and Master of said Court.

April 1, 1846.

Thomas Crutchfield, vs. Matthew M. Houston, Aaron Haynes, James C. Francis, Jacob Forney, Cyrus Choise, et al.

Orders by the Register in the Chancery Court at Jacksonville, Alabama, 39th District, Northern Division, March 23d, 1846.

THIS day came the Complainant by his Solicitor, and moved for order of publication as to Cyrus Choise, a non

months is long enough for one." There is no this as much sense as wit.

In the *Republicano* of the 11th March we see the announcement that Canales has pronounced "in favor of the independence of the Departments of the North. The same paper contains the official nomination of Gen. Ampudia as commander of the Army of the North.

The Government paper and the press generally regard as traitorous any suggestion relating to the cession of California or New Mexico or even for adjusting the boundary of Texas. *La Reforma* of the 18th contains a portion of an article which the editor was writing when his labors were interrupted by the appearance of the *Diario* announcing the determination of the Government in regard to the press. It winces under the Presidential mandate, and is half inclined to believe the *Diario* not authorized to communicate with the public.

The arrival of American troops upon the Arroyo Colorado was announced in the Mexican papers in staring capitals. They appear to think that Gen. Mejia and the veterans under his command will dispose of this "forlorn hope" straightway. We shall not be surprised at hearing of some hostile collision.

The British steamer Medway arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th ult. and sailed again on the following day for Tampico.

The reports of disorders in the Western Departments of Mexico appear better.

hundred that we had thought.—Gen. Urrea is more mixed up in them than our last accounts led us to anticipate.

The mission of Don Manuel Escandon to England is looked upon as a good stock jobbing enterprise, Mexican deferred bonds are thought to be a pretty good investment at present prices, with the chances of some radical change which may secure the payment of her debt.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Webster entered on his promised vindication of the treaty of Washington of 1842, and the correspondence accompanying its negotiation. He had been impelled to this course, he said, by remarks from various quarters in both houses of Congress, disparaging the treaty & the course pursued by the American negotiators. The honorable gentleman gave a lengthened historical sketch of the negotiations relative to the northeastern boundary for fifty years previous to the ratification of the treaty, and confined himself, to day, to a defence of the settlement of that question made in the treaty. He spoke for nearly three hours, and will to-morrow re-sume his defence.

In the House, the committees for the first time, during a long period, were called for reports. The House subsequently went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed, to benches almost entirely deserted, the debate on the Cumberland road bill, which was continued during the two hours to which its existence had been limited by the resolution of Saturday. The committee then voted on the amendments offered, and finally reported the bill to the House in the form of an appropriation of land, as proposed by the substitute of Mr. Wick, and not of money as contemplated by the original provisions. In the House no final action was taken, and the bill stands as the unfinished business of to-morrow. If any man doubts it, he can look in and see for himself between eleven

New Acquisitions.—The Sikh territory, the left bank of the Sutlej, which, by Governor-General's proclamation of the 18th instant, has been annexed to the dominions, is estimated to yield an average of seven and a half lacs of rupees, or 75,000 sterling.

Madras Anthemsong.

Chief extract points out the difference between the methods of annexation adopted by the United States and Great Britain. The one admits to a confederacy of equal States, a nation mainly sprung from her soil, and with their full and free consent, they voluntarily yielding up their independent sovereignty, transferring their natural rights and properties to the American Union, and of their own accord, taking their place in the Union as one of its members.

England, on the contrary, annexes "by the proclamation of a Governor General," to her dominions an independent nation, populous rich and powerful—not with, but against their wishes—even at the point of the bayonet and by the slaughter of tens of thousands of their people—and reduces them at once, violently and wrongfully, to the condition of provincial dependants upon her will.

And yet England denounces the annexation of Texas to the United States, as an act of rapacity, and as an evidence of aggrandizement and ambition which the leading powers of Europe are called upon to combine against and resist.—*N. Y. Com.*

CORNING THE ENGLISH.—The ship Cornelia is loaded with 28,000 bushels of Indian corn and 7,000 barrels of corn meal, although not full, is we are told, as deep as it is expedient to load her. The ship Empire has also on board 15,000 bushels of corn and 10,000 barrels of meal. Sir Robert

ent Peel's "cattle" must get very fat upon this excellent feed, which he promised the farmers should come in free in compensation to them for taking off the duty on wheat.—*Ala. Baptist.*

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MEMPHIS.
It is with sincere pleasure that we understand that Dr. G. R. Grant, formerly of Jacksonville, Benton County, in this State, has been elected to the chair of the "Theory and Practice" of Medicine, in a new Medical College, recently established at Memphis, Tennessee. We should suppose that Memphis was an admirable site for an institution of the kind, and if the other professors bear an equally high character for attainments with Dr. Grant, it can scarcely fail to succeed.—*Alabama Reporter.*

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,

At \$3.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 10 lines or less \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 10 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance; and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3.00, invariably in advance.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

New and Cheap GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening, an attractive STOCK OF GOODS, recently purchased in New York by one of the firm. Their assortment is extensive, and comprises almost every article common to Mercantile establishments in this country.

As they are selling at a very moderate advance on New York cost, they hope their old friends will favor them with an examination of their Goods, before purchasing elsewhere. Cash dealers will probably find their interest subserved, by giving the undersigned a call. All are respectfully solicited to "Come and see."

WOODWARD & PORTER.

Jacksonville, Ala. April 5th, 1846.

J. FORNEY & SON,
ARE now opening a splendid Stock of
Staple & Fancy dry Goods,
Hats and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes,
Books & Stationery, Saddles & Saddle-
r, Drug & Medicines, Hardware & Cutlery
China, Glass & Earthenware,
Family Groceries,
Factory Thread, Castings & Nails,
Brass Clocks 8 days, Bolting Cloths,
No. 5 to 10,
MOFFAT'S PILLS AND
PHENIX BITTERS.

To which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.
Jacksonville, April, 15.—4t.

CHEAP

AT THE
NEW YORK STORE,
North-west corner of the Public square,
Jacksonville, Ala.

THE undersigned give notice to the residents of this and adjoining counties, that they have decided on making a permanent stay in the above place, & in pursuance of that decision, have laid in a

STOCK OF GOODS,

Purchased in person, in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, now just opened, which for elegance of style, reasonableness of price, & excellence in quality, cannot be surpassed in the State. We are determined not to be beaten in the State for selling cheap or handsome Goods. An enumeration of our goods is unnecessary; it is enough to say, that it comprises a very extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Parasols, AND ONE OF THE BEST ASSORTMENTS OF **Ready Made Clothing** Ever offered in the State. We have also a beautiful assortment of

Jewelry, Gold Watches &c. Which will be exchanged for Gold and Silver at New York retail prices. Our stock of **HARDWARE & CUTLERY** Is well selected.

Those who have heretofore dealt with us will not need pressing to come again. Those who have never dealt with us, are hereby informed, that we do not allow ourselves to be undersold. "Competition is our motto."

J. ADLER & BROTHER.
Jacksonville, March 21, 1846.

Tariff of Charges for Shippers Press and Ware-Houses for the seasons 1845 and '46.

STORAGE for Planters Cotton for the 1st month, per bale. 15c
For one month thereafter per bale. 10
Drayage from the wharf, per bale. 6
For Compressing, per bale. 30
Storage, drayage and wharfage on compressed Cotton per bale. 10
All other charges same as last season.
The above Tariff to take effect on the first day of September next.

G. R. GRIFFITH,
Proprietor of Shippers Press.
Mobile, June 4, 1845.



POETRY.

From the Lowell Offering.

APRIL.

Sweet April! thou'rt returned again
With many a varying scene:
With sun and showers, and rain-bow rays
That wake the leaf-buds green.

The trees, from icy bondage free,
Where late the wild winds rang,
Are clothed in green, and from their boughs
The diamond rain-drops hang.

The streamlets dance in joyous mirth
Along the sandy shore,
Rejoicing that rude Winter's breath
Can hush their songs no more.

The hills and valleys beam with smiles,
The merry wild birds sing;
The lambs are bleating in the fields,
With joy all earth doth ring.

I love the gentle April showers,
They make earth glad and fair;
'Twas first amid her changeless hours
I breathed the balmy air.
My natal month! I'm much like thee,
Now glad, and now in gloom;
Through scenes more changeful than thine skies,
I hasten to the tomb. E. R. H.

LONG TIME AGO.

Near the pond still and lazy
Long time ago—
On the banks where grew the daisy,
Whiter than snow,
Lived a bouncing, buxom lassie,
Not so long ago;
Of she tripped the lea so grassy,
Long time ago.

Sobs and eyes chock full of water,
Long time ago—
Praise and sighs, and presents taught her,
My love to know;
Of old my fancy think her
Purer than snow,
But she ran off with a tinker,
Long time ago.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Where, where are all the birds that sung
A hundred years ago?
The flowers that all in beauty sprung
A hundred years ago!
The lips that smiled,
The eyes that wild
In flashes shone
Soft eyes upon
Where, O where are lips and eyes,
The maiden's smiles, and the lover's sighs,
That lived so long ago?

Who peopled all the city streets,
A hundred years ago?
Who filled the church with faces meek,
A hundred years ago?
The sneering tale
Of sister frail,
The plot that work'd
A brother's hurt,

Where, O where, are plots and sneers,
The poor man's hopes, the rich man's tears,
That lived so long ago?

Where are the graves where dead men slept,
A hundred years ago?
Who, when they were living wept,
A hundred years ago?
By other men,
That knew not them;
Their lands are till'd,
Their graves are filled,
Yet nature then was just as gay;
And bright the sun shone as to-day,
A hundred years ago.

A SUNDAY IN MEXICO.

Whatever may be the impression of a stranger in Mexico as to the gaiety of the week days—though comparison in this particular may be much in favor of many cities of Europe of equal size—yet no one can doubt, that in extent and variety, and diversions and dissipation, Mexico on a Sunday, can more than compete with the most festive of them. As soon as you awake, you are saluted with the sound of military music, in which Mexicans profess a decided excellence. Regiments of soldiers, assembled in the Plaza Mayor, are reviewed, and on this day they exhibit a neat and cleanly appearance, which is more than can be affirmed to any other. On this day the cathedral was crowded with the rich and fashionable of the city. By far the greater portions of the visitors, as the fair sex; and there is here presented a display of beauty of elegance which cannot fail to impress the most insensible. The service over, where, ever and anon, the religious procession crosses your path, accompanied with all the parade that rich dresses, gilded images, and gold and silver church furniture can afford. The houses, too, are decorated, the inhabitants exhibiting from the balconies their most costly ornaments and dresses. All is bustle and animation. At a corner of the great square are huge placards, on which the nature of the day's amusement is depicted in every variety and color. Here is a pictorial illustration of the most prominent attraction at the great

theatre, which in common with all the rest, is opened twice on this day. A little farther on, is a full length figure of Figaro, which draws your attention to the fascinating allurements of the opera. The bull fights next solicit your notice, announcing the most terrific particulars. Nor are the minor theatres behind hand in presenting their attractions. Endless varieties of other exhibitions put forth their claims. A balloon ascension is advertised for the afternoon. One would suppose, too, that the Roman gladiatorial shows were revived, for at one spectacle is a contest between a man and a bear. Cock fights, dog fights, and fandangoes are announced in every part of the city. Horse racing, the circus, jugglers, posture-masters, tumblers, concert, fencing matches, pigeon shooting, gymnastic exercises, country excursions, balls graduated to every pocket, form but a fraction of the entertainments to which this day is devoted. In the afternoon the public promenades are thronged, and the long array of equipages, with the rich and gay dresses of the senoras, is calculated to convey an imposing impression of the wealth and luxury of that city. In the evening, the theatre presents a spectacle, which probably few theatres in the world can parallel. The beauty, elegance, wealth, and luxury of Mexico seem concentrated into one brilliant focus.

The finale of the day is generally wound up by a splendid display of fireworks; and thus concludes a Mexican Sunday, and in no other part of the world probably is a Sunday so spent—not even in Italy.

THE WAY TO GET A VOTE.

The election for the borough of— was close at hand; there were two candidates in the field, whose influence was nearly balanced at a neck-and-neck contest was expected. Under these circumstances every vote of consequence, and the utmost exertions were used by the friends of both candidates to draw strangers out from their opponent's ranks. Amongst the staunch supporters of Sir John B—, the Tory candidate, was an irritable old captain, who had threatened to set the house dog on any one who might come to ask him for his vote for a liberal. The morning before the election, the old captain was working in his little garden, when he perceived a strange gentleman whistling along in walk.

"Ah! How do you do, captain? Nice growing morning—peas coming up nicely, I see," said the stranger as he approached.

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I really don't remember having the honor of your acquaintance; may I be permitted to inquire your business?" replied the captain, drowsing himself up.

"Oh! certainly! I'm canvassing for Sir John B—, and I've come to talk with you about your vote."

"I think Sir John might have chosen a more civil mode of requesting my interest."

"That's got nothing to do with the matter, sir. I'm here to ask you distinctly, do you mean to give him your vote and interest?" said the stranger, pulling from his pocket a memorandum book.

"Sir," said the captain, getting evidently angry, "my political opinions are well known. I have ever supported the British constitution in church and state, and—"

"I cannot allow you to shrink from the question, captain interrupted the stranger."

"Shrink, sir!—what do you mean, sir?" said the captain, reddening like a turkey cock.

"I mean," replied the other with the utmost coolness, "to ask you again, will you give your vote to Sir John?"

"What! I suppose you're come here to bully me—to intimidate me—to—"

"By no means, captain; but I must repeat my question, will you give your vote to Sir John?—Yes, or no?" said the canvasser, waiting, pencil in hand, to write down the old fellow's reply.

"Sir," said the captain who was now in a towering passion, "I consider this a most ungentlemanly, insulting, and altogether unwarrantable—"

"Will you vote for Sir John, captain?" "Sir you may tell Sir John—"

"That you will vote for him?" "No sir!—I'll vote him d—d first. I'll vote for that Radical scoundrel, D—, whom I hate, just to show Sir John that I'm not to be bullied into supporting a puppy like him. Good morning, sir! Good morning!"

"Good morning, Captain. Pray don't get angry; it is a matter of no consequence whatever," said the stranger, as he retired, whistling carelessly.

"The old captain kept his word. He was one of the first who tendered his vote at the election on the following day."

"For whom do you vote?" asked the clerk.

"For Mr. D—!" replied the irate captain, with a look of defiance towards the Tory candidate.

"Thank you, captain—thank you!" cried a gentleman, who wore the liberal colors of a hatter, grasping his hand cordially. It was the very person who the day before canvassed him on behalf of Sir John.

The captain perceived in an instant how he had been deceived, but it was too late to remedy his mistake, and, to complete his mortification, the Radical candidate to whom he had given his vote was returned by a majority of one.

London Sunday Times.

CALIFORNIA.

The St. Louis Reveille contains the following extracts, translated from a letter written in Many last, by Capt. A. J. Sutter. It is dated New Helvetia, Upper California:

"Our harvest happens in about three weeks, and I hope to secure at least 12,000 bushels of wheat, with barley, peas, beans, &c., in proportion. The next year, however, I hope to obtain a double quantity, and so on each succeeding year. A fanega (two bushels) of wheat is usually worth here about two dollars, but at present, before the harvest, it is sold for four dollars. Through our excellent water communications, the sale of our products has facilities unsurpassed in the world. For example, I have now large contracts for wheat and other staples with the Russians of the north-west coast. Were I able to freight the amount of four hundred tons more, they would receive it. The Russian colonies of the north are increasing every year. When I visited Sitka, six years ago, their consumption was already great, and is now four fold. Sitka is the Governor's residence, and the See of the Bishop, with a seminary, good schools, a theatre, &c., and lies in 57 north latitude. I am negotiating for the opening of a second good outlet for export with the French government, which needs wheat and other products for its Marquesas and Otaheite islands. A French ship of 6000 tons, the 'Lion,' visits the bay yearly to purchase cattle for those islands. We have much intercourse, too, with the Sandwich Islands, which has been greatly increased within a few years. Our visits grow more frequent every year, from the South Sea navigators and whale fishermen, of the latter of which from twenty five to thirty already touch at the harbor of St. Francisco yearly. Ships of war occasionally make their appearance, too, and their captains have often assured me that this harbor is the finest in the whole Pacific Ocean."

Next to agriculture, the raising of cattle is our most important pursuit, rendered easier by the fact that we have hardly any winter, and no snow. So soon as it begins to rain in autumn, every thing is green again, and stock is fat the whole winter through. My collection of stock consists of about 4,000 head of oxen, 1,200 mares, 200 tame horses, mules, &c., 3,000 sheep, and many hogs. They all pasture themselves, without difficulty, in the rich prairies and bottoms of the Sacramento valley, and require no trouble but a little watching, generally attended to by the native Indians. It is particularly a great assistance to us—one, indeed, which we could hardly dispense with that we can hire the Indians as laborers very cheaply. They make slavery wholly unnecessary here, and may be employed for all field and house work. In harvest I have frequently employed 400 Indians.

No country in the world is better adapted for vine raising. An excellent wine is made in some parts, and a considerable quantity of brandy. Any one who plants a good vineyard here and understands its management, can in a few years, varying with the yields, gain great profits. We have several instances of French and Americans, whose fine young plantations, I have myself visited. The vineyards are full of fig, olive and orange trees, the last bearing at once flowers and ripe and green fruit. A proof of the fitness for the culture of the grape, of the valleys of the Sacramento, the St. Joaquin and other streams, is the abundance of the wild vines upon their banks. These bear very good grapes, of which we often make wine, vinegar and brandy.

The rivers are full of fish, especially the salmon, which surpass those of Columbia river. The heaviest weigh from 40 to 50 lbs.

Game is found in profusion—as for example, thousand of the elk, which gather in herds, and in summer are very fat. Equally numerous are the vast herds of wild horses, deer, antelopes, &c. Of bears, there are great numbers. And in the rainy season especially, one can kill immense flocks, I might say millions, of ducks, geese, cranes, pelicans, &c.—Beaver, too, and land otters many still be found in some abundance, chiefly in the mountains.

Strange Affair.—Some time since in October last, considerable was said in relation to the alleged robbery of Mr. Van Dusen, of Hudson, of some \$8,000, while on his passage down the North River on board one of the steamboats; that it was subsequently intimated that Mr. Van Dusen had made some disposition of the funds in his possession before leaving home, and that the story of the having been robbed was got up to defraud his creditors; that on a later representation, Mr. Van Dusen was arrested here and taken to the State Prison, where he was confined until the 25th inst., when he was released on bail.

Dependence upon the North.—A writer in the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, speaking of the dependence of the South upon the North for many of the necessities, and comforts of life, thus graphically sums up the various items of our indebtedness:

"They build our houses, they adorn them with furniture, and supply them with every comfort and convenience of which we have ever conjectured. They educate our children, and cover our nakedness from head to foot, with hats and shoes, coats and shirts—we eat their flour, cheese, butter, apples, cod-fish, potatoes, pickles, pork and on—"

MEANING OF FLOWERS.

1 Rose Bud—Confession of love.
2 Myrtle—Love in absence.
3 Forget-Me-not—True love.
4 Bay Leaf—I change but in dying.
5 Crocus—Smiles.
6 Violet—Faithfulness.

7 Pink—Lovely and pure affection.
8 Transy—Tender and pleasant thoughts.
9 Globe Amaranth—Unchangeable.
10 Star of Bethlehem—Follow Jesus.

11 Passion Flower—Religious Fervor.
12 Snow Ball—Thoughts of Heaven.
13 Orange Flower—Woman's worth.

14 Lily—Purity and sweetness.
15 Moss Rose—Superior merit.
16 Honeysuckle—Fidelity.

17 Laurel—Virtue is true beauty.
18 Jasmine—Beauty and innocence.
19 Holly—Think upon your vows.

20 Althea—You act contrary to reason.
21 Bachelor's Button—Hope in Adversity.
22 Balm—Social intercourse.

23 China-aster—Be not discouraged.
24 Cypress—Disappointed hope.
25 Ivy—Female affection.

26 Longtail—affection returned.
27 Poppy—Let the past be forgotten.
28 Weeping Willow—Am I forsaken.

29 Sage—Pledge of constancy.
30 Crab Apple—False. Deceptive.

DEPENDENCE UPON THE NORTH.—A writer in the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, speaking of the dependence of the South upon the North for many of the necessities, and comforts of life, thus graphically sums up the various items of our indebtedness:

"They build our houses, they adorn them with furniture, and supply them with every comfort and convenience of which we have ever conjectured. They educate our children, and cover our nakedness from head to foot, with hats and shoes, coats and shirts—we eat their flour, cheese, butter, apples, cod-fish, potatoes, pickles, pork and on—"

New York Tribune.

Origin of the Menzikoff Family in Russia.

The first prince Menzikoff sold rolls in the streets of Moscow. One day he entered by chance the kitchen of a boyard, or Russian nobleman, with whom Czar Peter the Great was to dine that day. The boyard himself was present giving orders, and spoke to the cook about a certain dish which was known to be the Czar's favorite dish.—The young Menzikoff saw that when the cook turned away, the nobleman threw into it a small white powder. As this awakened up suspicions, he paid particular attention to the dish, so that he might recognize it, and then he went out; he walked up and down before the house until the arrival of the Czar.

As soon as Menzikoff saw him he cried out his rolls more loudly than usual, and even began to sing, and approach the Czar to make himself be seen. Peter struck with his good looks, called him, and asked him some questions, to which he answered so happily, that the prince said to him: I will keep thee in my service. Menzikoff inclined and accepted with great joy. At dinner time, without having received the order, he entered the banquet hall, and placed himself behind the seat of Peter. When the certain dish appeared, he bent down & whispered to him not to touch of it. Peter got up, and with a smiling countenance, under some pretence he took the young man into an adjoining apartment, where Menzikoff explained to him his suspicions.

Upon the Czar's return to the table, the boyard offered him again the dish, and Peter asked him to sit by his side, and invited him to eat with him. The nobleman immediately changed color, and said that it became not a subject to eat the same as the Emperor; who, seeing his embarrassment, took the plate and offered it to a dog, that swallowed all its contents. But a few moments after, he began to run and howl, then staggered and fell, and soon expired. The boyard was secured; but the next morning he was found dead in his bed.

Menzikoff did not have to sell rolls any longer; the first step to his rapid fortune was made, and his descendants are a much esteemed and wealthy family in Russia.

"Genius will always work its way through," as the poet said, when he saw a hole in the elbow of his coat.

Early Marriage.—There were 9000 weddings in Massachusetts during the last year. In 30 cases the bridegrooms were less than 20 years old. They were not chargeable with dilatory dispositions, we think.

FARMERS IN 1776.

Man to the plough,
Wife to the cow,
Girl to the yarn,
Boy to the Barn,
And all dues were netted.

FARMERS IN 1837.

Man a mere show,
Girl a piano,
Wife, silk, satin,
Boy, Greek, Latin,
And all hands gazzetted.

FARMERS IN 1840.

Men all in debt,
Wives in a pet,
Boys mere muscels,
Girls snuff and bustles,
And every body cheated.

STATES EVIDENCE.

A good story is told of George White, a notorious thief, in Worcester county Massachusetts. He was once arraigned for horse stealing, and was supposed to be connected with an extensive gang, which were laying contributions on all the stables round about. Many inducements were held out to White to reveal the names of his associates, but he maintained a dogged silence. An assurance from the Court was at last obtained that he should be discharged, upon his revealing, under oath, all he knew of his accomplices. The jury were accordingly suffered to bring in a verdict "not guilty," he was called upon for the promised revelations. "I shall be faithful to my word," said he; understand, then,—the devil is the only accomplice I ever had; you have been a great while in partnership;—you have acquired me, and you may hang him—if you can catch him."

THE SMALL POX.

This fearful disease, it seems is prevailing to an alarming extent in Wilson county Middle Tennessee. The Nashville Orthopedic states that there are twenty cases of it in three families residing about thirteen miles from Lebanon, near the road leading from that place to Nashville. The disease appears to have been introduced by a man from Pittsburgh, who was employed on the farm of Mr. Alexander for a few days.—There have been two deaths.—Knox Reg.

LAZINESS.—One fine day, a farmer went forth to his mowing lot, where he had hired half a dozen men to cut down the grass. He came upon them suddenly, and found them all laying down under an apple tree.

"Well!" said the indignant farmer "I'll give an extra half dollar to the laziest fellow among you!"

All jumped upon their feet, to claim the donation, but one man who laid still.

"Ah!" said the farmer, "that fellow has won the money."

To which Indolence replied, "Won't you please put it in my pocket?"

Strawberries and Irish Potatoes, the growth of the present season, were offered in the Mobile Market on the 20th ult.

R. Review.

WAR WITH MEXICO.—From the accounts which we publish from the West, it will be seen that there is some prospect of a brush with the Mexicans. The army of Gen. Taylor and that of the Mexican General Mojica were at one time within 300 yards of each other—with drums beating, cannon pointed, &c. &c. But as Gen. Taylor has no orders to make an attack, and the President of Mexico directs his officer to act only on the defensive, the two armies may continue to look defiance at each other, for some time longer, without coming to blows.

The Washington correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce, gives the following opinion in regard to the disposal of the Oregon question by Congress. It seems to us to be the shrewdest guess, we have yet seen on the subject:

The notice resolution will go back to the House, and, after a reasonable degree of agitation, the amendments of the Senate will be rejected, and the whole matter fall to the ground. The notice being thus defeated, and the measure contemplated as the consequence of that notice not being even taken up, the Government of Great Britain will then, and not till then, make an offer of 49, with merely modifications, which the President will submit to the Senate. The Senate will discuss the propositions, in secret session, for a while, and give their advice and consent to it, and the President will be governed by their opinion, and the treaty will finally be ratified. The failure, or suspension, of the measures proposed by the President in his message, will set aside all questions of national pride and national honor on the part of England, and enable her government to get clear of this controversy.

It may be said that this is a complicated movement, and will be liable to failure in some of its parts. That is the case with every political movement. But, as far as we can judge of existing causes and their effects, this will be the necessary result.

Mr. Yancey was very severe on Mr. Webster. He compared him to a mud turtle, and that he had disgraced himself by his recent abusive exhibition in the Senate. In the course of his remarks he alluded rather warmly to Mr. Hilliard, as one who had undertaken to defend Mr. Webster.

Mr. Hilliard rejoined, and in the course of his remarks he said that abroad in Europe, the name of Webster stood next to that of Washington himself. (This statement was received with loud hisses.) Mr. H. said that those who had the audacity to thus endeavor to suppress the free expression of opinion, could not succeed.

After further discussion of an explanatory character, the previous question was moved and seconded. Some amendments having been rejected, the questions occurred on the adoption of the resolutions of Mr. Ingersoll, and they were, with a slight modification, agreed to by a vote—yeas 136, nays 23.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—This is the age of inventions. Yankee ingenuity is constantly bringing out something new, wonderful and useful. Among the last, and most curious inventions that we have ever seen, is a machine intended to take the place of a nurse at the bedside of the sick, or over the cradle of the sleeping infant, at that season of the year which flies as a pest—an almost intolerable annoyance. We have seen many a "scarce crow" but never before a *scarce fly*. A neat box contains a little simple brass machinery, which may be wound up like a clock, and that will "run" as long. From the lid of the box—which, by the way, is quite small and ornamental—a short tube projects, into which may be thrust (for instance) a peacock's feather. The machinery being wound up, a motion is produced precisely like the beat of a clock, which gives to the feather the slow and steady oscillations of a pendulum. This may be so placed as to overspread the face of the patient or the sleeper, and will most effectively cause the flies to cease from troubling.—*Alb. Ch.*

FIRE.—The new steam mill erected about twelve months since, by J. F. Orr, nine miles west of this place, was, on Tuesday night last, destroyed by fire. The loss sustained by Mr. Orr, we learn, is about twelve thousand dollars. We know of no man whose loss we would more seriously regret. Mr. Orr was, a few years since, a very poor man; he had by the most untiring industry and enterprise, succeeded in erecting a fine Steam Mill, and had every prospect of a fortune. By this deplorable misfortune he is again reduced to poverty. With his industry, however, he will yet, we hope, realize what he so well deserves, a fortune.—*Cahamba Gazette.*

MANIFESTO OF GEN. SANTA ANNA.—Expelled from my native country by an act of great injustice, I have come to the determination of leaving her territory never more to call forth public attention to anything relative to my person, except it were to give a faithful account to posterity of my conduct in the various offices I have filled, and to vindicate myself from unworthy and unjust imputations which served at the time to please and amuse my enemies.

I had come to this conclusion in the supposition that my sentiments being well known to be eminently Mexican, no one would be found mean enough to do me the grave injury of procuring me the aid of foreign bayonets either to open to me again the gates of my country, and recover there, in once more my true position, or to revenge myself by forcing my beloved country to accept a monarchy with a foreign Prince. But a victim always to calumny such accusations, have lately been preferred against me, and I consider it to be my duty to hasten to refute them in order not to be exposed to the suspicion of disloyalty to the Republic. How, otherwise, could I remain silent without, in the interim, giving some color of probability to the news published in Mexico by the public press, that it was my purpose to invade its territory with troops of 60,000,000 Germans.

the Island of Cuba?—Atrocious calumny, invented and circulated, like many others, with the well known view of rendering me odious in my own country.

Equally grave are the accusations made against me in a newspaper published in Cadiz under the title of the "New Defender of the People," (*El Nuevo Defensor del Pueblo*), and I must, therefore, hasten to refute them. False! eminently false! are the allegations contained in the articles published on the 17th and 30th of October last in said paper, relative to my person.—I defy any one to whom I may have insinuated the least thing imputed to me to present himself in order to confront and confound me. The fact of presenting me as the promoter of the project published in said articles, and attributing the cause to a base revenge on my part, is to suppose me to be offended at the great bulk of my countrymen, and, capable, on that ground, of the dire infamy of driving a dagger into the trails of my mother country. Oh, no! A thousand times, no!

Aggrieved and calumniated by a few personal enemies of mine whom I pardon and pity, I have no cause of complaint against the majority; but even if I had, my vengeance would be to form vows for their prosperity during my exile, and to sacrifice myself, in case of need once more in defence of my beloved country. While refuting the calumny of my detractors, and dissipating the conjectures formed by those who know me not, I must solemnly protest, that I will prefer to wander all my life-time through foreign countries, and die far away from a well-beloved country, rather than to seek to return to its bosom through the road of violence, approbation and infamy!

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

Havana, Feb. 8, 1846.

Mr. Joseph Page, living near Woodruff's, Spartanburg District, S. C., committed suicide by hanging, on Tuesday night, 17th ult. The deceased had, but a few weeks previous, consigned to the tomb his companion and an infant child, after which he became quite melancholy and desponding; every exertion was used by his affectionate parents and friends to cheer his drooping spirits, and while reason was permitted to bear its way, he took to a careful perusal of the Holy Bible; but to his discomfiture, no doubt it seemed, by this act, he would join his beloved wife, where they would part no more.

The writer of this knew him long and intimately, and he believes that a more correct man, in all his acts, never lived, and it is thought that he had not an enemy on earth. He has long been a worthy member of the Baptist church. His death has cast a gloom over the neighborhood where he resided, and the distress that it has occasioned his aged and afflicted parents, can better be imagined than described; but it is to be hoped, that He who administers to the "shorn lamb," will not forget them. *Spartan.*

A pretty good story is told in the United Service Journal, of a poor sailor on board a vessel which had been wrecked, laden in part with casks of Spanish dollars. The crew were taken off the wreck in boats, and just before the last boat was pushed off, a man was sent to ascertain if there might not be some one left. On arriving at the main deck, where the casks had been left, he found a poor fellow who had broken open several receptacles of the base lucre, and spread the contents thereon on a table cloth on deck in the midst of which he was seated, weapon in hand. Being told the ship was fast going to pieces, he replied: "The ship may go—I have lived a poor rascal all my life, and am resolved to die rich!" Remonstrance was in vain, and poor Jack, who preferred the death of a rich man to the life of a "poor rascal," was left alone to die in his glory.

Memphis.—The Eagle gives the following graphic description of its population: Our city for months past, has been infested with a community of vagrant vagabonds, blacklegs, loafers, thieves, and doubtless murderers, well-dressed and badly dressed, enough to sink a city of ten times its capacity. And they all got a living, and some of them a dashing and splendid one. Vicksburg was never half so infested, even in her worst days. And yet they live on and remain undisturbed by our citizens or authorities revelling in their deeds of infamy, as if they were in truth the lords and majority of our city household.

Bothschild.—A correspondent of the U.S. Gazette says: I have seen the banker Bothschilds several times driving about the city. He is the one who holds a mortgage on the city of Jerusalem—Anselmo, the most celebrated of the brothers. He rides about in style, with officers attending his carriage. He is a little bald-headed man, with marked Jewish features—and, it is said does not deceive his looks—at any rate he does not stand in very good repute either with Jews or Christians. A caricature was published some time ago, in which is represented as giving a beggar woman by the way side a kreuzer—the smallest German coin. She is made to exclaim "God reward you a thousand fold!" He immediately replies after reckoning up in his head: "How much have I then?—sixteen florins and forty kreuzers!"

Colon.—Its Growth and Culture.—The Hon. Abbot Lawrence, in his third letter on the subject of the Tariff, states some interesting facts in reference to the consumption of raw cotton in the United States. Since 1816, a period of 29 years, the amount consumed has increased from 11,000,000 to 173,300,000 lbs.—more than sixteen fold. During the same period the increase of consumption in Great Britain has been from 68,000,000 to 560,000,000 lbs. less than seven fold. We manufacture more cotton than France, and quite as much as 60,000,000 Germans.

To the Editor of the Jeffersonian:—

Sir: I have heard to-day many men in New Orleans, speculating on the idle report that Gen. Taylor had retreated, or fallen back from the threatening aspect of the Mexican cannon, at Matamoros. Such is not the case. That gallant old soldier may desire to avoid the imputation of forcing a contest, but no one is justifiable in imputing to him a fear of collision with any force in the North of Mexico.

Others have expressed apprehension that the ventures too much, with only a small force of 3500 men. That such fears should be entertained in New Orleans is really surprising, and shows how unobservant they have been of passing events. I will mention a few facts that may tend to calm the nervous system of those who are so much concerned for the honor of American arms.

In 1838 Reuben Ross, an Aid of mine, crossed the Rio Grand with 270 Americans, and about 700 Federal Mexicans then in revolt. He attacked Comargo, and took 400 prisoners, the Federal Mexicans not taking part in the action. He remained 17 days on the west bank of the river, and approached Matamoros with impunity. At that time the Mexican force in the city was estimated at 2500 men.

At a subsequent period, in 1840, Colonel Jordan crossed the Rio Grand in conjunction with the Federalists. He went over 300 miles into the interior with 170 men; then he was betrayed by the Federalists and attacked. He repulsed the attack, and made good his retreat to Texas, with a loss of about 40 men. When the Meir expedition crossed into Mexico, they had about 900 men—division took place, and a large number returned; the balance, about 350 men, were attacked at Meir. They actually defeated the Mexicans, but owing to the want of proper command, they surrendered.

I could give some other instances, but I write in haste, and I think that what I have stated will relieve those who fear for the fate of Gen. Taylor, with only 3500 men. At each of the times I have mentioned, Mexico was actually stronger in force at the North than she is now; and it should be borne in mind that the men under Ross, Jordan and Fisher, were without uniformity of arms, without discipline, and badly supplied. I will only add that Gen. Taylor has too large a force to gain much honor with any force Mexico can assemble North of Zacatecas. That he and his brave soldiers will merit honor, no one ought to doubt.

Yours, respectfully,
Felix Houston.
New Orleans, April 8, 1846.

Senators Houston and Rusk passed up the River yesterday morning on the steamer Peytonia, en route for Washington. Again has "Old Sam," returned, to aid in the councils of the confederacy, and millions of grateful hearts will throb quicker at the news. Where is Booth—his companion of other days? He should be in Washington, to bring old times completely back again. *Appeal.*

BEGGAR MAKING IN ENGLAND.—Forty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty nine acres of land are employed in the cultivation of hops, and one million acres of land are employed to grow barley, to convert into strong drink. According to Fulton's calculation if the land which is employed in growing grain for the above process of destruction, was to be appropriated to the production of grain for food, it would yield more than a four pound loaf to each of the supposed number of human beings in the world; or it would give three loaves per week to each family in the United Kingdom! If the loaves, (each measuring four inches by 12) were placed end to end, they would extend one hundred and sixty thousand two hundred and twenty-five miles; or they would more than describe the circumference of the globe six times. Besides forty millions bushels of barley a considerable quantity of oats, rye, carrots, and potatoes, and even wheat, has been destroyed in making gin, whiskey and English rum. The corn we waste in brewing and distilling would feed three millions of persons every year; and to make up for the waste, we send two millions of money to foreigners every year to buy corn!—*Eng. Freiger.*

SHOULD PARENTS SCOLD.—It has neither reason, religion, common sense, nor experience to recommend it. While there are reasons, many and mighty, to justify its total abolition. It sours the temper of the children, so that one thorough scolding prepares the way for two or three more. It sours your temper, provided it is sweet, which is a question, if you are prone to scold; and thus the more you will have to scold, because you have become crosser, and your children likewise. Scolding alienates the hearts of your children—depend upon it, they cannot love you as well after you have berated them as they did before. You may approach them with firmness and decision, you may punish them with severity adequate to the nature of their offences, and they will feel the justice of your conduct, and love you notwithstanding all. But they hate scolding. It stirs up the bad blood; while it discloses your weakness, and lowers you in their esteem. Especially at night, when they are about to retire, their hearts should be melted and moulded with voices of kindness, that they may go to their slumbers with thoughts of love, smiling around their souls, and whispering peace. *Selection.*

Profits of the Slave Trade.—It appears by the papers found on board the slave recently captured, that the slaves cost on the coast \$15 a \$20 each, and will sell in any part of Brazil for \$300. If the Pons had reached her destination in safety, she would have cleared about \$250,000. If the Panther had been successful, she would have made \$350,000 above all expenses.

The City Treasury of Mobile was robbed on the 6th ult. of \$2,821 99.

DREADFUL DISEASE.—We take the following account of a most fearful and dreadful disease, now prevailing in some parts of the States, from the New Albany (Ind.) Democrat of the 11th inst. In its fatality it is equal, if not worse than the Cholera, that scourge of nations:

Henry Wilder, of Greenville, in this county, died on yesterday morning after an illness of only a few hours. Several have died of a disease the most fearful and appalling. Physicians have no knowledge of the disease, and stand horror-stricken to witness their patients struck down in a moment and hurried to the tomb in a few hours. History gives no account of so terrible and fatal a malady. In all cases persons attacked have died. Some twelve deaths have already occurred. The first symptoms are chilliness, severe vomiting, paroxysm, congestion of the brain, followed immediately by death.

DREADFUL.—The Cincinnati Times says that Nathan Vansiver, living in Covington while shaving on Thursday, had his throat cut by his little girl, who, in sudden and violently opening the door, drove the razor through his jugular vein.

MECHANISM OF THE HEART.—On reviewing the mechanism of the heart, every reflective mind must be struck with the admirable adaption and suitability of its several parts, and the harmony of its operations. How important is the least part of a complex machinery! If but one thread connected with its valves be broken or one of its members burst; if a single valve omitted to fall down before the retrograde current of blood, or become inverted, the vital functions could no longer be carried on; the vast machinery of the whole animal frame would be immediately deranged, and death necessarily ensue. Who could suppose that an apparatus so complex, so easily deranged and which is thrown into action considerably more than a hundred thousand times in a day, yet continues unimpaired for fifty, eighty and an hundred years! How insignificant and imperfect must appear the most admirable piece of mechanism constructed by man, when compared to this! what piece of mechanism exerting so much power, could bear such velocity for one year! Yet, so perfect is this apparatus, and so well fitted are all its rapid motions never, during health, disturb even the babe in whose breast it beats, perhaps, a hundred and fifty thousand times a day.

National Press.

Congressional.

SATURDAY, April 11, 1846.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The SPEAKER announced the unfinished business to be the bill in relation to mounted riflemen.

SENATOR WEBSTER.

Mr. WINTHROP rose for personal explanation, and having obtained leave, proceeded as follows: In the course of a service of six years, I have never before asked permission of the House to make what is called a personal explanation. Nor am I sure that I should do so now, were my own conduct or character alone concerned. But I do not feel at liberty to allow anything to pass, as having been spoken by me, which may involve the slightest unjust reflection upon others.

I do not mean to complain of any reports. On the contrary, I would make, both to those of the Intelligencer and those of the Union, the acknowledgments, for their general accuracy and excellence, which are justly due from us all. But this I will say, that whatever I actually said in this House yesterday, I am represented in the Intelligencer of this morning having conveyed an idea, which I certainly did not intend to convey.

If I was understood as meaning anything less than that the charge of being a pensioned agent of the manufacturing interest brought against Mr. Webster yesterday, was, in every just sense, and in every unfeigned sense, and in all senses whatsoever, an unfounded and untrue charge. I desire now to correct that understanding, and to express that idea fully and unqualifiedly.

But there is another part of the report to which I wish to allude. I said that as to the fact which the honorable member from Alabama (Mr. Yancey) had found in a newspaper, and which he said the whole people of the United States were conversant with—that the sum of \$100,000 had been raised in some quarter for the benefit of Mr. Webster or his family—I knew nothing, and therefore should deny nothing. I added that I wished that other gentlemen would observe the same rule as to their assertions.

This remark was strictly true at the time at which it was made. I had, indeed, seen the newspaper statement. I had heard something of a proposed manifestation of regard and gratitude towards Mr. Webster. But so far as my own personal knowledge reached yesterday, nothing of the sort had been done.

Now, sir, this morning I know more about the matter; and as the remarks which I made yesterday might involve me in the suspicion of desiring to remain ignorant myself, and to keep others in ignorance, and might look like an attempt on the part of Mr. Webster's friends to cover up and conceal a transaction in the highest degree honorable both to him and to themselves, I take the very earliest opportunity to give to the House and to the country the results of my inquiries.

I cannot proceed to do so, however, without expressing the deep disgust which I feel for the sort of personal assault which has been carried on in this House for a day or two past, and for the necessity which has been created of introducing the private affairs of anybody before the country. But others have thought these matters a fit topic for the councils of the nation, and upon them must rest the responsibility.

I desire, then, to make the following declaration by authority:

Mr. Webster does not own a single dollar's worth of stock in any manufacturing company whatever; nor is a dollar's worth of such stock held by others in trust for him or his family, or in any way to be beneficial to him or them; nor is he interested, in any way, in any manufacturing whatever, nor in the rise or fall in any sort of manufacturing stock or property; nor has any transaction of any kind taken place on condition of Mr. Webster's remaining in the Senate or leaving the Senate.

Mr. Webster has disposed of certain valuable western lands at prices not exceeding their actual value, for which he has been paid. An arrangement intended for his benefit, which he regards as highly honorable to him, and which, I may say, is as high a compliment as was ever paid to any public man in our country—being the provision of an annuity for life—was announced to him here last month.

The gentlemen making the communication accompanied it with this declaration and statement of its origin and objects:

"This fund has been raised, freely and cheerfully, by your friends, in evidence of their grateful sense of the valuable services you have rendered to your whole country. They have done it without your sanction or knowledge, and with some reason to imagine that their purpose might not be entirely acceptable to you. Your friends are numerous the same who for five and twenty years have rallied round you. But time will do its work on all of us; and when increasing age shall render labor irksome to you, and call for repose, these friends, or many of them, may be in their graves. If what has been done be not needful for the present, it may yet hereafter lend to the comfort of your advancing years, and serve to recall to your mind friends whose hearts have been with you."

In this communication there is not the slightest reference to Mr. Webster's remaining in Congress, or to his leaving Congress; still less to his support of any interest, any policy, or any party in the country. Its motive is declared to be a grateful sense of the valuable services rendered to "the whole country."

And I take it upon myself to say, sir, because I know, that this proceeding originated with persons deeply, if not exclusively, interested in the commerce of the country. Nor is it difficult to understand how those interested in that commerce, as well as those who are at all times gratified with the preservation of honorable peace, and with an able and successful defence of just maritime rights, should find cause to be grateful for the public services of Mr. Webster.

But it is my purpose, on this occasion, to explain, and not to eulogize. Such an explanation was due to Mr. Webster; but not to him alone. It was due to the honorable and generous men, my constituents, who have been parties to this transaction, and upon whom the charge of having pensioned an agent to advocate any peculiar interests of their own, is a gross and unworthy imputation. It was equally due to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose immediate and honored senator and servant, Mr. Webster is. He is here as no agent of private individuals. He holds his seat by the free and unsolicited suffrages of the legislature of Massachusetts. He was elected by the honest and independent members of that body two years ago, as he had been several times before, because his principles were known, and his ability proved; and because in maintaining those principles, with the unsurpassed power which he has uniformly exhibited, they believed that he would advance the best interests, not merely of their own fellow-citizens, without distinction of pursuit or party, but the best interests of the whole people of the Union.

With these remarks, I leave the subject. Mr. YANCEY (leave being further granted to him for personal explanation) said: I perceive, Mr. Speaker, in the Baltimore American of this morning, in a letter written by its letter-writer from this city, the following statement in its account of the proceedings of the House yesterday: "Mr. Yancey spoke nearly an hour in continued animadversion upon Mr. Webster. He would rather, he said, to keep company with Daniel Webster, and the whole speech was in the spirit of this remark."

The writer (said Mr. Y.) mistook my remark. What I did say, alluding to the facts I had somewhat fully demonstrated in relation to his political course during the last war and some other of his public acts, was that I should loathe any political connection with Mr. Webster. And so I am reported in the National Intelligencer of this morning. How I would like a personal connection, it is not for me now to say.

In another portion of the letter, this letter-writer says in relation to Mr. Webster being a pensioned agent of the manufacturing interest.

"Mr. ASHTON said the charge was untrue, and called for proof."

Now, (said Mr. Y.) Mr. ASHTON said no such thing, or if he said it, it did not reach my ears. The report of the Intelligencer says that Mr. ASHTON rose and interrupted me, and I refused the interruption. Thereupon he took his seat. He did not say the charge untrue; if he said it, it was in such a tone of voice that I did not hear it.

I am very glad that the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. WINTHROP], has at last, by authority, given this matter a substantive form, and shape. It seems to me not very wrong in the views I took in relation to this subject. Although the friends of the honorable ex-Secretary of State, in presenting to him this annuity—not in the shape of manufacturing stocks, but an annuity secured to him for life—have done it very handsomely, and have not shown a disposition to pension him upon the country as a senator.

I am glad it has appeared before the country in some authoritative shape. As it is I take it, and the country will take it. In order to set this matter more fully before the country, in the remarks which are published by the gentleman from Massachusetts, if it should suit his sense of propriety, justice, and authority upon the subject, for one, I should be glad to see the amount of this annuity, and the names of those connected with it. I have no right to demand it; but if it should suit the gentleman's sense of propriety, in common with the country, I should be happy to see it.

Mr. WINTHROP. Really, really, sir, the curiosity of the honorable member from Alabama reaches much farther than my own. I cannot answer his inquiry, for I do not know the fact. My search into Mr. Webster's private affairs—my right of search, did not go the length of his questions. I will say on this point, however, but not until I have asked, (in the way of parenthesis,) how other senators and representatives—nay, how the honorable member himself—would like to have all their private affairs, all the circumstances of their private life and history, unveiled to public view, and exposed to partisan gaze and scrutiny. I will state that the citizens of Boston are not accustomed to do things by halves, and that whatever they have done in this case, has undoubtedly been done with their characteristic liberality. If the honorable member desires it, he may assume the same mentioned in the newspapers, for all me.

Mr. YANCEY. Do I understand the gentleman from Massachusetts to say that this fund was made up by the commercial interest?

Mr. WINTHROP replied in the affirmative.

Mr. YANCEY continued. If it was the commercial interest which originated this gift—a great public interest, then, those rewards a public servant, then in private life, and that person then at once resumes public life; and while enjoying that annuity, private, if the gentleman from Massachusetts chooses to call it, and privately given, this great public interest naturally looks to this public representation in the Senate as its advocate, for he is living upon its bounty and charity! Is it an unpardonable "curiosity," therefore, in me to desire to know something of a transaction involving public character and morals? Certainly, when taken in connection with a charge thus publicly made in the newspapers, publicly made upon the floor of Congress, by a member in his place, when this charge was taken in connection with the explanation which the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts has made this morning with so much care, it could not be deemed curious in him, nor as prying into Mr. Webster's private affairs, to desire to know the amount of the subscription, and by whom it is made. Why? Because it is a public matter; because it is connected with a public man; because the charge is made for public purposes, and it is deemed sufficiently important to draw forth a public written explanation, and by authority.

Mr. WINTHROP interposed, and inquired whether it had not been the very purpose of his explanation to take away everything of a public character, and to place it in its true light as a private transaction.

Mr. RATHBUN rose, and inquired what was the question before the House?

The SPEAKER replied that there was no question; but the gentleman from Alabama had been permitted to make personal explanation.

Mr. YANCEY, resuming, repeated that this was a public matter, although the gentleman from Massachusetts had publicly explained it, that he might, publicly make it, private. How far this annuity went for public services, and under what circumstances and by whom it was given, he desired to know, that it might be known whether in any "just sense or conclusion" it was a pension. But he would say this much for the explanation of this matter.

Mr. BRINKERHOFF rose and called for the orders of the day. He submitted that the personal explanation had ceased long ago, and that the debate had gone off upon extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama is on the floor by the consent of the House.

Mr. YANCEY (resuming) observed that he was going on to say that a high and proper example had been set on this subject of public men receiving pensions under the name of presents for public services previously rendered.

I have understood that the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts has had a splendid Bible thus presented to him; and that he could not thus receive it; but sent its value of \$20 to those who had presented it!

I understand that a distinguished son of Kentucky [Mr. CRITTENDEN] has had a splendid farm offered him for public services rendered, and that he could not, with his high sense of propriety, and of the delicate relations of a public man to the people, accept of such a present! I have never heard of this being denied or refused by the late ex-Secretary of State.

The subject is indeed "disgusting," sir, which is the disgust arising from a sickening review of a "disgusting" public act.

Dr. Franklin in writing to Mrs. Hewson, from Passo, 1783, said "At length we are in peace. God be praised! and long, very long, may it continue! All wars are follies; very expensive, and very mischievous ones. When will mankind be convinced of this, and agree to settle their differences by arbitration? Were they to do it even by the east of a die, it would be better than by fighting and destroying each other."

MURDER.—A most horrible murder was recently committed in Fort Bend County, in this State. Two travellers camped at night near the residence of John Randon—a one of the two was seen next day, riding one horse & leading another. Upon search being made the body of his companion was found with his brains beat out by a maul.—The object no doubt was plunder, as the deceased professed it seems to be from the State of Alabama—had accumulated some money, and was in search of a farm. The murderer was acting in the capacity of a guide to the deceased. *Lagrange [Texas] Intelligencer.*

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, April 29, 1846.

Our neighbor of the Wetumpka Argus seems to have taken our reply in high dudgeon. We hope that he will have the kindness to recollect that he was the unprovoked assailant in this instance, and also to call to mind what a 'gladiatorial attack' he made on us last summer. This last, it is true, we had shaken hands on, but when he manifested such a willingness to assail us again, we were somewhat disposed to doubt the sincerity of his former repentance; and to think that he still had some of his ancient hostility lurking in his bosom. We should prefer he should construe what we said in a 'Pickwickian sense,' and not look on us as a 'man eater,' for we have no inclination to devour him. The shoe not fitting us, we are not disposed to take his generalizations concerning the ethics of the press to ourselves, but to understand him as speaking aphoristically, and for the benefit of the editorial brotherhood generally. It would have been better after descending in such a dignified manner concerning 'guardians of public morality,' 'expounders of political truths,' 'teachers of the youths of our country,' and 'the age in which we live,' if he had closed his article without descending to the very crime he was condemning, and winding up with such puerile attempts at witicism.

The Argus says, 'The Republican perhaps does not know that on the occasion to which he alludes, it was busily circulated that it was "the Little Martin Editor" that was a candidate.' We confess we do not feel at all flattered by such a mistake.

As for the *soubriquet* of 'Little Martin Editor,' we have not the least objection to it. We feel proud of having contributed our mite to overthrowing the combination that sought to place Mr. Terry in the gubernatorial chair, & the Bank-debtors in power. What the Argus means by saying 'We think that modesty is a quality that adorns boys as well as girls,' we are wholly at a loss to conjecture; but we can say we think few persons have greater reason to be modest than himself.

In another article, the Argus says: 'We have been disposed to give Governor Martin a fair trial and to bury the recollection of his past political sins, but the most course of the Republican generally believed to be his organ, and his appointments to office and the use he has made of the patronage which attaches to his office, show a disposition to act independently, rather than in concert with the democratic party. We are convinced, as he himself seems to be, that he cannot be elected by the Democratic party. He may distract his party. He may bestir the Democracy by nil of Whig votes—but if he should be elected we cannot look upon it as purely a democratic triumph.'

It will hardly be forgotten that the two old parties—both whigs and democrats, each split on the Governor's election last year, a portion of each, arraying themselves around Mr. Terry and a rather larger portion around Gov. Martin. A number of the newspapers of the State came out for Mr. Terry and dealt unmercifully with all who opposed his election, and especially denounced all democrats who did it. Even since the election was over, such has been the chagrin of these prints, that some of them have continued to deal in violent and abusive language towards Gov. Martin. Not content with attacking his course as a politician, they have descended to the lowest and most disgraceful personal abuse. They have, the whole of them, notwithstanding their professions to the contrary, been standing eagerly for some excuse to commence a warfare on Gov. Martin's administration. At last they had a wind-fall. We, in the discharge of our editorial functions, found fault with Gov. Fitzpatrick for refusing to serve as Bank Commissioner; and immediately, the whole band of these *Terry* papers, whig and democratic, precisely the very papers that fought for the Bank debtor candidate last year, set on us and on Gov. Martin might and main. Gov. Fitzpatrick, it must be borne in mind, is very popular, and these wise-acres doubtless thought this would be a good point to commence the war on Gov. Martin from. We saw through the scheme at the start, and charged it on them. It is now developing itself fully, as will be seen in the above extract from the Wetumpka Argus, one of these papers.

Gov. Martin is in no way responsible for any thing we say or do; and we are no more 'the organ' of his administration than any other paper that is friendly to him. To make an excuse of 'the mad course of the Republican' for assailing him, is a disingenuous and shallow artifice; though, those who wish to do wrong are never wanting in excuse. What the Argus alludes to by 'his appointments to office and the use he has made of the patronage of his office' we cannot conjecture, for we have not heard the least fault found in these particulars before. We will be obliged by the Argus, if he will make some specifications. These general charges are just such as are always brought by the party out of power against the party in power. They are standing accusations, ready stereotyped for those disposed

to use them. And yet we have little doubt that the presses that can satisfy their consciences by such flimsy pretenses, can distort and misrepresent some not sufficiently to answer their purposes.

It will be recollected that in the contest last year the *Terry* papers cried out 'Whig! Whig!' with stentorian lungs, at Gov. Martin, and his friends. O yes, Gov. Martin had sold himself, to the whigs—the Democratic party was about to be broken up and the State gone into the hands of the whigs; and now some of these vociferous democrats express a willingness to run a whig in the next election for Governor, at least say they would prefer the election of a whig to the re-election of Gov. Martin. Consistency, thou art a jewel! We have studiously avoided the discussion of the next election heretofore, and do not intend to enter into it now, unless we are compelled to do so, for the purpose of exposing the corruption and intriguing of this old Bank-debtor faction. We think the discussion of this subject, at this time, premature, and uncalled for. It can serve no good purpose, and will only be agitated for the purpose of getting things in train and carrying out the designs of these men—schemes as we have before stated, we believed to have been concocted at Tusculossa before the adjournment of the last legislature.

THE NOTICE.

The resolutions of notice to Great Britain to terminate the joint occupation of the Oregon territory, passed the Senate on the 10th, by a vote of 40 to 14. The notice in the form passed by the Senate, will be found in this paper. It differs somewhat from that passed by the House, leaving it to the discretion of the President as to the time of giving the notice, and will of course have again to pass the ordeal of the House. The Washington Union, although preferring the form of notice as passed by the House, is still in favor of it in the best form it can be obtained; and expresses the opinion that if notice is to be given, it should be done in time to hear of its reception before Congress adjourns; in as much as circumstances might arise to make this a point of great importance.

A very exciting debate took place in the House of Representatives on the 10th inst. on the subject of charges preferred against Mr. Webster, between two of our representatives, Messrs. Hilliard and Yancy, in which the former appeared as the peculiar champion of Webster, and expressed the hope that in the investigation of the charges made against him, he would be left in the enjoyment of that high reputation which he possessed both at home and abroad. Mr. Hilliard stated that while absent from this country, he heard the name of no other American, except that of Washington, mentioned oftener than Mr. Webster's, and always with respect and admiration.

In the course of the debate Mr. Hilliard charged Mr. Yancy with trying to hunt down a distinguished public man, by the manner of his charges against Mr. Webster. Mr. Yancy, however, retorted on him in a very handsome manner, by reminding him of the active part he took in the presidential canvass of 1840, in retailing to the people of Alabama, the vile slang of Ogleism against Mr. Van Buren.

We regret our inability on account of its length, to publish the entire debate. We have, however, made room for the debate which took place on the 11th, on the same subject, by Messrs. Yancy and Winthrop.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.—Democratic victory. The democratic candidate for Mayor, at the election on the 14th inst. received a majority of 7000 over the whig candidate, and 14000 over the native candidate. The democrats also carried fifteen of the eighteen wards.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—At the late election in Connecticut, the democrats obtained a majority of six in the house, and one in the senate, making 7 on joint ballot.

TEXAS.—South Carolinians have a full share in the honorable offices in the new State. Gen. Rusk, one of the Senators in Congress, is a native of Pendleton district, Chief Justice Hemphill is from Sumter district, and Judge Lipscombe from Abbeville. The gentleman who has been chosen Secretary of the Senate (Mr. Dee) is a Charlestonian, and was, a few years since, a resident of our district.

Chas. Pat.

The Louisville Journal says:—We learn that a young man, named Richardson, a resident of Lexington, has publicly stated that he shot John U. Waring. He is a son of Samuel Q. Richardson who was killed by Waring some years ago at Frankfort.

The Galveston News states, that Virgil A. Stewart, formerly of Mississippi, who in 1835, exposed the notorious land pirate John A. Murrell, has been assassinated recently in Western Texas. Murrell, it is said, died in East Tennessee several months ago.

L. A. W.

Law is law—law is law; and as in such and so forth and heretofore, and aforesaid provided always, nevertheless, notwithstanding. Law is like a country dance, people are led up and down in it till they are tired. Law is like a book of surgery, there are great many desperate cases in it. It is also like physic, they take least of it; are best off. Law is a homely gentleman, very well to follow. Law is also like a scolding wife, very bad when it follows us. Law is like a new fashion, people are bewitched to get into it; it is also like bad weather, most people are glad when they get out of it.

THE LAST JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN says that steps are about to be taken to establish a Steam Cotton Factory in that village. This is another instance of the determination of the people of Alabama, to make themselves independent, as far as circumstances will admit of it, of their neighbors of the adjoining States, which we hail with a great deal of pleasure. The 'Republican' says that \$5,000 worth of factory cotton is annually sold in the County of Benton. We have no means of estimating the quantity sold in Talladega, but we suppose that it must be equally as great; and if Talladega will do nothing for herself, it is very probable that she will buy of Benton, in preference to going farther from home. In that event, she [Benton] will have \$100,000 worth of sales to commence with.

We say then to Jacksonville, go ahead! but the 'Republican' must keep the matter stirred up. Let there be no backing out. Gen. Jackson, if we recollect aright, never retreated, neither should his name sake.—Talladega Reporter.

A Steam Cotton Factory is to be established in Jacksonville, Benton county, by some of its enterprising citizens. Success to it and all similar enterprises.

Huntsville Advocate.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, to-day, it was agreed (informally) at the suggestion of Mr. Allen, that the vote should be taken on 'the notice' on Thursday next.

Mr. Huntington addressed the Senate on the special order. Mr. Upham, who had the floor from last week, being still, we regret to say, indisposed. Mr. Huntington was in favor of the notice in a modified form, and desired its postponement till a later period of the session, in order to give time for negotiation.

A message was received from the President of the United States in reply to Mr. J. M. Clayton's resolution, announcing the fact that no additional diplomatic correspondence in relation to the Oregon question had been received from the government of Great Britain since the date of his (the President's) last communication to Congress on this subject.

A message was also received from the President in relation to the recent difficulties with the Cherokee Indians.

The House entered upon a long debate, which ran through many hours, on the bill to protect the rights of American settlers in the territory of Oregon, until the termination of joint occupation of the same.

Union April, 13.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, to-day, after proceedings of a highly interesting character, which we give in full, the vote was taken on 'the notice,' and passed in the following form, as offered by Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, by a vote of 40 to 14:

Strike out all of the resolutions of notice passed by the House of Representatives, after the title, and insert—

"Resolved, &c. That by the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, 1818, between the United States of America and the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord 1827, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky mountains, should, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of said convention of the sixth day of August 1827, that either party might at any time and from time to time, on giving notice of twelve months to the other contracting party—that it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled; and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of jurisdictional jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries. And that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th August, 1827, in the mode prescribed in the 2d article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be the more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the amicable settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory."

"And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the British government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th August 1827."

An animated conversation took place between Mr. Allen and Mr. Crittenden, which is also fully reported. The session was about six hours long, and the reporter has time left only to make this hurried reference to the proceedings, to which he need not ask the careful attention of the reader.

In the House, the day was spent in the continued discussion of the Oregon jurisdiction bill.—Union.

Col. Ashley, Senator from Arkansas, has introduced a bill to revive the old law, requiring the acts of Congress to be published in newspapers of the several States, and territories. The niggardly economy which induced the repeal of this law, reflected but little credit on the intelligence of the men who sanctioned it. At present there is not one man in every five hundred, who has any knowledge of the laws passed by Congress at each session; nor is their any other means by which to inform the people,

generally, on this subject, than the newspapers of the several States afford. Compared with the benefit that would result from the passage of the law, the cost is of small importance,—but even this might be saved to the government, by a curtailment of the fashionable custom of speech making, on unimportant, as well as important questions.—Tusculossa Flag.

COMMERCIAL EMBARRASMENTS.—The New-York correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes—

The commercial affairs of the country are beginning to assume a gloomy aspect. Our foreign relations are well calculated to lessen confidence and check enterprise. The money market is not only becoming tight, but seriously so. This is the season for activity, but there is a dead weight upon commercial operations, and many of those who calculated upon a large spring business are becoming alarmed at the prospect before them.

In Charleston (S. C.) there have already been more than a dozen failures; some of them heavy. One firm has stopped who it is said within three months have purchased goods in this city, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to an amount not less than two hundred (possibly three hundred) thousand dollars.

LA PLATA.—The news from this part of South America shows that the French and English are not advancing in their scheme of subduing Gen. Rosa and Gen. Oribe. Maldonado, a small town sixty miles below Montevideo had been taken by the forces from that city, and the English and French hastened to reinforce them and enable them to retain possession of it but found, when they reached there, that Gen. Oribe had already driven them out and retaken the place. The Buenos Ayreans have full possession of the whole country and the invaders can make no impression any where.

BLOODY AND FATAL AFFAIR.—The Lexington Advertiser gives an account of a dreadful affray at Richmond, Holmes county Mississippi, on the 7th ult., between Richard Gage, of that county, and Jacob Varnell and Lewis Alexander of Rankin. It appears that in the midst of a squabble about a horse race, Alexander knocked Gage down. Gage rose, went into a house, and soon reappeared with a double-barrel gun, both barrels of which he fired, the second wounding Alexander mortally in the thigh. Varnell, at this, came into the fight and shot Gage through the shoulder with a pistol. Alexander died in half an hour of the gun-shot wound, and Gage died the next Monday, the 9th, of the pistol shot. Varnell, the only survivor, has been arrested, and committed for trial.

Such disgraceful scenes are getting too common in many parts of the country. Officers cannot be too vigilant in discharging their duty, by bringing the offenders of the law to answer the demands of justice.

Points of Honor.—Col. Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog—Capt. Ramsey in one about a servant—Mr. Featherstone in one about a recruit—Sterne's father in one about a goose—and another gentleman in one about an acre of anchovies. One officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to enjoy a second gobblet, and another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff. Gen. Berry was challenged by a Capt. Smith for declining a glass of wine with him at dinner on a steamboat, although the General pleaded as an excuse that wine invariably made his stomach sick at sea; and Lieutenant Crowther lost his life in a duel because he was refused admittance to a club of pigeon hunters.

The herring is a delicate fish, which is killed by a very small degree of violence. Whenever it is taken out of water, even though it seems to have received no hurt, it gives a squeak and instantly expires; and though it be thrown directly back into the water, it never recovers; hence arose the proverb, 'as dead as a herring.'

So vast is the Atlantic Ocean, that it has been said that all the ships of the world might be so despersed over it that no one would be able to see another.

A man can't help what is done behind his back, as the lauffer said when he was kicked out of doors.

Some gallant author says he would not be a woman, for then he could not love her.

E. C. Z. Judson of Nashville, charged with the murder of Robert Porterfield, has been discharged by the Court—no prosecutor appearing against him.

Not less than 15 iron steam vessels are in course of construction in the port of Liverpool. Two of 700 tons each, were recently launched from the yard on the same day. The first iron steamer, built in the Mersey in 1820, is said to be still in sound and serviceable condition.

State of Alabama, Randolph County.



TAKEN UP and posted by William Reeves, a gray horse, six or seven years old, four feet nine or ten inches high; no brands, except in the left shoulder—a scar on the left shoulder, some marks of gears—appraised to twenty dollars.

CHARLES W. STATHAM, c. c. c. April 29, 1846.

Attention!

Head Quarters 72d Reg. Ala. Militia, Jacksonville, Ala. April 27, 1846. The first Battalion will parade at Alexandria on Wednesday May 20th, for muster and review by the Col. commandant. On the day previous the commissioned and non-commissioned officers will attend with guns for drill.

The 2nd Battalion will parade at Jacksonville on Friday May 22nd, and the officers, with guns, for drill on the day previous. Each Battalion will attend by 10 o'clock on the day of review, and the line be formed by 11 o'clock. DANIEL P. FORNEY, Adj. By order of the Col. Comd't.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the State of Mississippi, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at **Grenada**, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of May next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, and fractional township twenty-eight, of range one.

Township twenty-five, twenty-six, and fractional township twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, of range two.

Fractional townships twenty-six, and twenty-seven, of range three.

Fractional township twenty-six, of range four.

Township twenty-three, and fractional township twenty-four, of range seven.

North of the base line and west of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships twenty-three to twenty-seven inclusive, and fractional townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine, of range one.

Townships twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and fractional townships twenty-nine and thirty, of range two.

Also, at the same place, commencing on Monday, the eighth day of June next, for the disposal of the of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships twenty, to twenty-nine inclusive, and fractional townships thirty and thirty-one, of range three.

Townships twenty to twenty-seven inclusive, and fractional townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, of range four.

Townships twenty, to twenty-four inclusive, and township twenty-seven, of range five.

Fractional township twenty, and townships twenty-one, twenty two, and twenty-five, of range six.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range seven.

Fractional township twenty-five, of range eight.

At the land office at **Augusta**, commencing on Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, for the disposal of the public lands, in the following townships and fractional townships, to wit:

South of the thirty first degree of north latitude and west of the meridian.

Fractional townships one to seven inclusive, adjoining the Alabama line of range four.

Townships one, two, three, five, and the four western tiers of the sections in township six, of range five.

Township two, of range six.

Townships four, five, and six, of range eight.

Township six of range nine.

Township seven, except sections twenty-nine to thirty-two inclusive, of range twelve.

Fractional township ten, of ranges fifteen and sixteen.

Township five, and fractional township eight, of range seventeen.

The west half the northeast quarter of section nine in township five, of range eleven.

At the land office at **Jackson**, commencing on Monday, the first day of June next, for the sale of the following tracts, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the Choctaw meridian.

Lots numbered three and four, in section twenty-eight, on island numbered eighty-eight, in the Mississippi river, township fifteen, of range nine.

Lots numbered ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, in section twelve, township three, of range one.

At the land office at **Washington**, commencing on Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, for the disposal of the following tracts, being chiefly forfeited and relinquished lands under the credit system, viz:

North of the base line and east of the meridian.

Fractional section sixty-three, in township eleven, and section thirty, on an island in the Mississippi river, in township four, of range one.

The northeast quarter of section thirty-four, in township five, of range two.

The northwest quarter of section fifty-three, in township one, of range three.

The northeast quarter of section seven, in township nine, of range four.

The east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-one, in township three of range six.

The northwest quarter of section thirty-three, in township seven, of range eleven.

North of the base line and west of the meridian.

The northeast quarter of section ten, in township two, of range one.

Fractional section two, in township five, of range four.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes; also lands which have been awarded or located under the fourteenth and nineteenth articles of the treaty with the Choctaw nation of Indians, concluded at Dancing Rabbit creek on the twenty-seventh day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty, are hereby excepted, and will be excluded from the sales.

The sales will each be kept open for two week, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted until after the expiration of the weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of February, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

By the President: JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES SHIELDS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice To Pre-emption Claimants.

EVERY person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor, as soon as possible after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sales of the township embracing the tract claimed, (above designated;) otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JAMES SHIELDS, Commissioner of the General Land Office. April 29, 1846.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Agricultural society of Benton & Talladega counties, will hold their semi-annual meeting, on Thursday the 6th of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Choctaw county, at Col. Washington Williams', about 3 miles south of White Plains, on the road leading to Boiling springs.—A punctual attendance, not only of the members but those wishing to become members, is solicited to attend, as there will be an officer to elect to fill the vacancy of President. The premium list and other preparatory arrangements for the ensuing Fair, will be made; also an address will be delivered.

April 29, 1846.

JAMES M. CROOK, Rec. Secretary.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the estate of John P. C. Pettit, late of the county of Randolph deceased.—Letters of administration, upon the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of John P. C. Pettit late of the county of Randolph, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the county Court of said county, on the eighth day of said county, all persons having claims against the estate, of said John P. C. Pettit, are requested to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or they will be barred.

OLIVER W. COX, Adm'r. April 29, 1846.—lt.

Henry Shrader, On Monday 27th day of April, A. D. 1846.

Rules by the Register of the 39th district North's Chancery Division, Alabama.

THIS day came the complainant by his solicitor, and moved for order of publication as to James Clark, a non resident defendant, and also as to John Griffin, a defendant, who has moved from the State of Alabama since the commencement of this suit, and before the service of subpoena on him:—And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by affidavit on file, that the said James Clark, and the said John Griffin, are of lawful age, and are non residents of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. and a copy of this order be posted on the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, each for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Clark, and said John Griffin, to be and personally appear before the Register of our said court, at his office in Jacksonville, within sixty days from the making of this order; and answer, plead, or demur to the complainant's bill, heretofore filed, as required by law, and the rules of this court, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and the complainant have leave to take evidence ex parte as to them.

A true copy from the minutes.

R. G. EARLE, Reg. &c. of said Chancery court.

Wedgewood Hotel.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken charge of the Wedgewood Hotel, where he will, at all times, be prepared to entertain travellers and boarders, at exceedingly low prices; he pledges himself that his fare shall be as good as the country affords; and attention given to all that may favor him with their patronage.

WILLIAM OWENS. March 4,—lt.

FRANKLIN W. BOWDON,

Attorney at Law, & Solicitor in Chancery. (TALLADEGA, A. L.)

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of Shelby, St. Clair, Benton, Randolph, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Coosa and Talladega; and in the Supreme Court.

Office West of the Court House. October 30 1844.—lt.

DENTISTRY.

C. C. PORTER, Surgeon Dentist.

THANKFUL for former patronage would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now devoting his entire time and attention to his profession, and hopes by the honest, faithful and neat manner in which his operations have been performed, still to merit a continuance of public favor.

Address: Jacksonville or White Plains, Benton County, Ala.

Ap. 23; 45—lt.

